Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XVIII., NO. 24. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1908. PRICE: TWO CENTS. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

COMMENT AND DIGEST

ANALYSES REVEALING MOTIVES OF POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL MOVES.

What Payne's Threat Points to — Where Hearst Stopped Short—Hollow Prosperity—Civil Service a Cloak of Deception for Favoritism.

Whatever may be said of the Czar, he is not a man of compromises. He has declared all political parties that do not favor him and his regime to be "illegal parties." That's straight forward. What's the sense in mincing matters, pronouncing legal parties that are "subversive of established institutions," and then sandbag them on election day by counting out their votes? For directness the Czar's methods is head and shoulders above those of our American "legals."

Sereno Payne, a leading high tariff protectionist, makes the threat that Bryan's election would mean the close of half the factories of the land. And the threat is no idle one. And no idle one will the threat remain in the capitalist mouth to close the factories of the land in case of the triumph of any party that any way threatens upper capitalism, until the proletariat shall be intelligently organized in economic organizations that will be able to thwart the threat.

Hearst has a bad way of breaking off before his excellently commenced sentences are complete. At the Hisgen notification meeting, for instance, Hearst said:

"What use has Murphy, or Taggart, or Sullivan or Hopkins for labor unless they be political workers? What use has Belmont and Ryan for labor unless it be defeated and disorganized, humble and humiliated labor? What use has Williams of Mississippi or Bailey of Texas for labor, unless it be child labor or convict labor?"—The broken portion of the sentence is: "What use has Hearst for labor unless it is the adult labor that may aid him in defeating the puny news boys on strike?"

Cable despatches bring the news that in Berlin there are no less than 50,000 factory girls and women who have no homes, no rooms they can call their own, but who sleep in what are called "Schlafstellen", sleeping places, which they occupy at night only, as the rooms are otherwise disposed of in daytime. Yet only the other day Kaiser Wilhelm thundered at the Socialists for "wanting to break up the home." Seems that the present order is doing that job effectively.

"In this fight between employer and employee, or the united employees, they must fight it out between themselves." Who says there is a fight between the boss and his laborer? Only a Socialist would say such a thing. But Taft is not a Socialist, yet he pronounced the foregoing words at Athens in an impromptu speech August 29. Hadn't the Judge be more careful in his extemporaneous talks?

Fate seems to be dogging the steps of the high tariff capitalists, and putting into their mouths incriminating admissions. No worse commentary could be made upon the Dingley tariff act than the admission made by Sereno Payne, that it was the cause of the "unprecedented prosperity" between 1897 and 1907. How hollow the prosperity was, especially for the workers, may be judged by the "unprecedented panic" that closed that decade. It was a soap-bubble.

It cost the Astors $20,000 to trace their ancestry back some 1600 years to a noble Frenchman along the Rhine. Wonder how much it cost Rockefeller to get up that line of descent that makes his first findable ancestor a German baron of the year 950 A. D. It cost very little effort to puncture the balloon of the Astor "ancestry", and prove the same a fraud. Would it cost any more to do the same by Rockefeller's made-to-order genealogical tree?

Great is the excitement among Postal clerks during these campaign days. Why so? Are not the Postal clerks under the Civil Service law? Moreover, are they not citizens, sovereign citizens? The fact is that the Civil Service is but a cloak to conceal favoritism, and under which a man runs a mighty strong risk of losing his manhood. The excitement among the Postal clerks is the consequence of certain governmental spies who have been set to starting rumors that may "test the loyalty" of "Roosevelt's clerks."

If the Independence Party does nothing more than fire epigrams into Taft and Bryan it will have lived in vain. Hisgen, a big capitalist himself, knows what he says when he declares that he believes not in fines for Trust offenders, because, says he correctly, "fines are in reality imposed upon stockholders or collected from the consuming public."

The Taft managers seem to be an easily satisfied lot. The 8 per cent. decline in the Republican vote in Vermont they pronounce to be "satisfactory." Upon that basis an 18 per cent. decline would have been "highly satisfactory"; a 28 per cent. decline "exhilaratingly satisfactory"; while an 89 per cent. decline would have sent them on a two weeks' drunk of elation.

Is Foraker's rage against Roosevelt for having smashed his intrigues against the Administration, driving him into the camp of Anarchism? It very much smells that way seeing he is now orating against "statutory straitjackets."

D. M. Parry, ex-president of, but still active spirit in the National Association of Manufacturers, sanctimoniously turned up his eyes, screwed down the corners of his mouth, joined his hands and declared: "When a workingman is made to believe that his bread and butter depend on how he votes, he is no longer free to exercise his own judgment—he is deprived of the most important of his citizenship rights." Mr. Parry should get himself appointed chaplain of the Senate.

There was one epithet missing from the shower of epithets that the "business interests" of Atlantic City showered upon Gov. Fort for enforcing the liquor law. That epithet was "Socialist!" And they may have followed that up becomingly with such others as "Destroyer of the Family!" "Traitor to Patriotism!" "Upsetter of Law and Order!" "Fomenter of Discontent!"

Reeking with the filth of the slanders, known to be slanders, that it has been these many years circulating against the Socialist Labor Party, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" presumes to take Gompers to account for saying that the campaign funds of the Socialist party come mainly from capitalist sources. Knowing that its own deliberate calumnies and otherwise corrupt methods to the injury of Labor have placed it outside the pale of honorable men, and that among its own party men people feel compelled to apologize for association with it, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" presumes to denounce Gompers for his having "placed himself outside the pale of honorable adversaries," and for "injuring the cause of Labor." Never yet did filthier slop jar call another slop jar filthy.

If "Organizer J. H. Walsh" of the I. W. W. is correctly reported by the Spokane, Wash., "Evening Chronicle" of August 25, that "we are anxious to keep out all Democrats, Republicans, Socialist and Socialist Labor Party men," and if the gentleman correctly represents the views of the organization, then only Prohibitionists and Independence Party men, besides dynamiters, who also claim for their special activity a political character, will be left. An interesting aggregation.

"Dansons la carmagnole!" The son of the late Emory A. Storrs, a wealthy Chicago lawyer, is held in New York for burglary; on the same day in Paris Mrs. Marian F. Colfelt, the daughter of Judge W. W. Wiltbank of Philadelphia, makes two unsuccessful attempts at suicide. These be choice flowers of our elite. "Dansons la carmagnole!"—such is the refrain that comes in from all quarters of capitalist society.

It was an illustrated speech that Theodore P. Shonts delivered at the Chautauqua "Home Coming" in Centerville, Ia. The illustration was himself. A neat illustration was furnished by Shonts's personality of the meaning of "leave us, railroad men alone" when he, the multi-railroad President, could afford to purchase a foreign Duke for son-in-law, while hundreds of railway employees are killed and many more mutilated and left in want. The illustration was perfect of what "leave us railroad magnates alone" comes to.

As was predicted, the triumphant acquittal of Thaw, by the power of money, for the killing of Stanford White, has been seized upon as encouragement by a host of similarly situated pillars of the family to rid themselves violently of their rivals. The Hains case, the Armstrong case in Tennessee, and now possibly the Roberts "boardwalk" case, stick out prominently in a trifle over a fortnight. The only trouble, from the standpoint of social hygiene, is that the shooter is usually no better than his victim.

How true it is that the long servitude of woman has developed in at least many of them the characteristics of a subject race appears from the large number of women who are delighting in clanking their chains in the public press in favor of Taft. The sound of woman's fetters makes, indeed, a fit orchestra for that Presidential candidate who typifies the archest of reaction.

A magnificent opportunity would be missed by the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., who have charge of the publication of Rockefeller's autobiography in eleven different languages. The firm should not fail to give prominent place to a picture of the "humble cottage" in which their patron Saint was born, accompanied by a picture of the proud building of his present establishment. The purpose of the publication being to befuddle the working class, few things are more apt to do so than the two pictures that would convey the false impression that there is a free field in capitalism for any worker to emulate the great manufacturer of panics.

A sick and infirmity pension is announced to follow the old age pension adopted in England this year—if Lloyd-George can put it through. Lloyd-George seems to be ignorant of the simplest principles of physics and mathematics. He apparently doesn't know that pads on one's fetters, while they may dull their chafing, only add to their weight.

Having ruthlessly denuded the forests and nearly wiped out its raw material supply in the chase after profits, the paper trust was forced to raise the price of paper. The newspapers, also in search of profits, took this excuse to raise the price of papers to their newsboys, and to decrease the number of returns allowed. Result: hungry, overwrought Samuel Sweigenstein, caught with two papers he could not sell, tries to kill himself in a fit of nervous depression. How many Samuel Sweigensteins are there, in this system run from centre to circumference for "profits"?

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

FALKENDORPH--WITH A DIFFERENCE

Henry Falkendorph, an animal trainer, now has thirty-five stitches in his scalp and a good and thorough shaking up as a result of over-confidence. He was sure he possessed infallible means, in his hissing lash and red-hot pokers, to tame the powerful animals of the desert whom he made his living out of.

There are lots of Falkendorphs. There are lots of persons who think that the lash of hunger and the red-hot irons of material want will forever suffice to keep the people dumb and obedient as they go through their daily performance in the interest of their exploiters.

There are the Falkendorphs of the Gov. Sparks of Nevada type, who by misrepresentation succeed in getting the aid of the U. S. militiamen to force illegal and worthless money upon their employees.

There are the Falkendorphs of the Paper Trust type, which in a lenghty statement plumes itself on the fact that during the crisis it has not cut wages; but which almost silently passes over the fact that it laid off completely half its workers, thus not cutting, but altogether wiping out their wages.

There are the Falkendorphs of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company type, which in anticipation of a strike, compels its union motormen and conductors to break in and train the strikebreakers intended to take their places.

There are the Falkendorphs of the Carnegie type, who permits such things to go on in his iron works as men being sent to work in unsafe furnaces, in constant risk of the fiery death which constantly menaces them and often overtakes them.

There are the Falkendorphs of the Georgia and Tennessee type, who rent convicts from the State as they would mules from a livery stable, and treat them in a way they would never dare treat a mule owned by a stableman, so that the convicts often die of exhaustion and brutal handling.

There are Falkendorphs of many styles and varieties, but the Falkendorph fate awaits them all. The objects of their exploitation have all the love of life and of liberty surging strong in their veins, awaiting the opportune moment to end the tragic comedy.

But between Falkendorph and his peers is a difference: He, as a result of his career, met the teeth and claws of his former subjects. The Falkendorphs of modern society will meet but the organized will of the working class, that they cease their exploitation and go to work like honest men.

GILLHAUS TOUR

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE MAKING THINGS HUM.

Middle West Stirred by His Talks—Emphasizes Need of Circulating Party Press to Gather Fruits of Meeting — Workers Eager to Hear Socialist Labor Party.

Milwaukee, Wis., September 1.—"The working class all along the line are waking up and are ready to receive the message of the Socialist Labor Party." So declared August Gillhaus, Presidential candidate of the party, when seen yesterday.

"It is only a matter of reaching them with our literature, and we will easily win many of them over." Gillhaus laid much stress upon the need of distributing campaign reading matter. He said that working people are reading as never before, and are not frightened by the slanders flung at Socialists.

"A good plan to get in touch with those whom we wish to reach is the plan of our Winona members. They have sets of leaflets, eight different sets, with which they make a house to house canvass. First, leaflet No. 1 is left in a worker's home. The next week this is followed up by leaflet No. 2, and so on until all the material has been distributed. The agitational value of this work cannot be excelled. It affords those of us a chance to do good work who cannot take the stump. The Winona boys are getting good results from their efforts, and I think that the organizations throughout the country should take up this kind of work."

At the end of his remarks he called attention to the fact that Preston and Smith, who are wrongly imprisoned in Nevada because of doing picket duty, are not yet free. "Don't forget these boys, and put up a strong fight for them."

St. Paul, August 27.—The Socialist Labor Party of this city held a mass meeting yesterday at which the presidential candidate, August Gillhaus, delivered an excellent address. Gillhaus spoke in Federation Hall to an attentive and deeply interested audience, and repeatedly scored the different political parties of the opposition, not sparing the Socialist-Populist organization of which Debs is the candidate.

The speaker explained the case of M. R. Preston, for whom he is proxy as presidential candidate on the Socialist Labor Party ticket. He told of the wrongful imprisonment of Preston. Before he was through with this explanation the audience was fairly won over to endorsing the S. L. P. convention in nominating the union picket.

Several members of the Public Ownership party were present when question time came and they attempted to "tangle up" Gillhaus. But they received replies the echoes of which may still be heard ringing in the walls of the hall and in the empty spaces of the questioners' heads.

Following the meeting here, Gillhaus spoke in Minneapolis to-day. The meeting there was good. The Socialist-Populist members showed their utter rout of the evening previous by failing to appear here to-night.

Milwaukee, September 2. — August Gillhaus spoke twice in this city and held the attention of large crowds of workers on both occasions. He is an effective talker and holds his audience well. At the first meeting rain began to fall, but the crowd stood to listen and Gillhaus kept on with his speech to the end.

In his addresses Gillhaus covers a variety of topics. He takes up the old political parties and roasts them to a turn. But his handling of the trade union question and revolutionary Socialism is most excellent. While here he went after the American Federation of Labor and showed the utter inability of that organization to accomplish anything for the workers. He not only pointed to a long string of defeats in which the A. F. of L. led the unions, but he ably illustrated how, because of the contract system, the various crafts scabbed upon each other in time of strikes.

Fargo, N. D., September 1.—"No flies on that fellow," was the comment of workingmen who heard Gillhaus, the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, address a meeting the other night here. Gillhaus made a true workingman's talk to the workingmen and for workingmen. He was not afraid to say what he had in mind, and his remarks were highly appreciated by his audience.

There was not enough campaign literature to go around after Gillhaus ended his speech. The people here would like to hear him again.

Faribault, Minn., September 1.—August Gillhaus, Presidential candidate for the S. L. P., spoke here on our streets last Friday evening to the largest audience of workingmen ever spoken to in this county by a Socialist.

Gilhaus opened his speech straight from the shoulder, attacking the capitalist system and the class which is on the workers' backs, why they are on their backs, and the remedy proposed by the Socialist Labor Party. The speaker showed the workers the absolute necessity of educating themselves to the need of organization, industrially and politically, into one solid union, from the pick and shovel man to the workers between and at the top, to take possession of the social means of production, and keep on making food, clothing, shelter, and what the capitalists term "luxuries," which the workers do not have now, but all are produced by the collective workers in the factories which are privately owned by the capitalists.

There was a difference between his Socialism and Guy Williams' Public Ownership party increase of wages and income tax. Williams brought applause from the capitalists in the audience, while the same capitalists railed at Gilhaus insulting him in every way possible.

Gilhaus has done much good here, and has proved the correctness of his Socialism. Twenty-five books were sold, while $4 were chipped in by sympathizers before the meeting for the campaign fund and to pay Gilhaus's expenses.

E. B. Ford.

PRINCE HOOTED.

Glasgow's Unemployed Protest at Reception of Royal Son.

Glasgow, September 6.—For two days Glasgow has been threatened with a recurrence of the bread riots, following an attempt on Thursday by a large number of the unemployed to force a hearing before the Municipal Council. The trouble culminated today when a large number of Socialists and unemployed men took part in a hostile demonstration against Prince Arthur of Connaught on the occasion of a review of 10,000 members of the Boys' Brigade.

The cause of the demonstration was the objection of the people to the municipality spending money in entertaining prominent people until the distress of the unemployed was alleviated.

Glasgow recently has been deprived of cavalry which was stationed here, and the only troops present to-day were a guard of honor composed of infantry, but the authorities, fearing trouble, greatly strengthened the police forces, which succeeded in overawing the crowd of 5,000 paraders. These had gathered along the line of march and abnds of them during the earrly part of the ceremonies made rushes in the direction of the Prince's carriage, but were successfully checked by the police. They were compelled to content themselves with hooting and singing the "Marseillaise" and otherr revolutionary songs, which they kept up, despite the rain, during the three hours of the review and the luncheon in the City Hall at which the Prince was entertained.

NEW ORLEANS PAINTERS

And Paperhangers on Strike and Locked Out.

New Orleans, La., September 2.—The first day of the strike of the Painters and Paperhangers showed a spirit of determination marking the attitude of the men, and representatives from the contending forces said that the fight was to be one to a finish, and no concessions would be made.

The painters are on a strike and the paperhangers have been practically locked out, and as both are closely affiliated in the Painters' District Council, there can be no settlement with one without a settlement with the other.

The painters' contract with the Master Painters' Association terminated August 31, and early in the spring they announced that they were going to ask for an increase in pay. Under the contract which just ended, the men were receiving $3 a day, and at a meeting of their union, held in May, they decided that they were worth $3.50 a day each, and determined to make the demand. They submitted the proposition to the bosses, and the bosses promptly turned it down. During the past three or four months the opposing sides conferred several times, but nothing was effected at the meetings, although some, even in the ranks of the union, thought that it was not wise to ask for an increase in pay this season.

DARROW ON IMMIGRATION.

Strikes A Staggering Blow at the S. P. by Showing That They Are on the Side of Labor's Foe.

At the Grand Central Palace on Sept. 7, Clarence S. Darrow in speaking to an immense audience on "the open shop" touched upon the subject of immigration. He said that he was against anti-immigration. The trades unions instead of fighting their real foe, the employer, have turned and are wasting their energies in the attempt to restrict the tide of immigration, said he. They are fighting their own class thereby. The position of the trades unions is false. All these restrictions are narrow. "I do not believe that trade unions should array sex against sex; Gentile against Jew and Jap against Greek. Let them all come without any hindrance whatever. Instead of making your condition worse, they will pave the path towards freedom for the future generations. Anti-immigration can only bring chasms into the labor movement. Every human being should have the liberty to go wherever he may chose without restriction. Instead of fighting anti-immigration, you should line up with your own class and fight to abolish the system which makes you slaves." He was roundly applauded at every telling point.

TEXAS SOCIALISTS

NAME WM. B. COOK, DALLAS, FOR GOVERNOR.

Put up Full State Ticket — Arraign Dominant Party in State for Working Injury to the Working People—Convention Endorses National Ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

San Antonio, August 31. — The Socialist Labor Party of this State held its convention in this city August 11, and nominated State candidates and Presidential electors. A. T. Mills was chairman of the convention and Otto Schnettel was secretary. The following are the nominees:

Presidential Electors:
CARL SCHMIDT,
Lohn;
F. MAIORANA,
Houston.

Governor:
WM. B. COOK,
Dallas.

Lieutenant-Governor:
I. GOODMAN,
San Antonio.

Comptroller:
JOC. PIOMBINO
Houston.

Treasurer:
ROBT. STRACH,
San Antonio.

Superintendent Public Works:
G. H. ROYAL,
Lampasas.

The State platform was adopted as reported by the committee—A. Leitner, Carl Spahr, and Robert Strach.

PLATFORM.

When a political party, through long continuance of power, grows defiant in its acts toward the minor parties, then it becomes the duty not only of the members of the minor parties but of all lovers of true human advancement to join hands and wrest the powers from the oppressor. Such is condition in our State. The Democratic party, dominant for more than twenty years, has not only failed to protect the interests of the working man but also has passed laws that have worked an injury to that class, laws that are primarily designed to still more deprive them of their liberty of action and the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. And when under the stress of heated campaign or industrial conflict some concessions are promised the wage worker these pledges have never been redeemed, but instead they have at all times adopted measures that, clothed in the guise of protection to the wage working class, have in reality been used as a means to undo them in their struggle for better living conditions.

The dominant party has not stopped short at this, but has passed an election law, ostensibly for the protection of the purity of the ballot, but in reality a means to deprive the wage worker of exercising his right of franchise, as through the industrial conditions of the country he is forced to move from place to place in order to sell his labor power that those dependent on him may have the necessaries of life, and by this law, the poll tax law, which is both onerous and excessive, they have made sure the final disfranchisement of the poorer wage working class.

For these reasons the Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled on August 11th, 1908, in the city of San Antonio, Texas, again appeals to the workingmen of the State of Texas and all those lovers of human advancement to rally, and by their vote protest against the outrages heaped upon the workingmen, and we offer them as the only solution and help, the principles as laid down in the national platform of the Socialist Labor Party, which we hereby adopt as our State platform and offer the same to the workingmen and their sympathizers as the true tenets of their political faith, aspirations and guidance for the fulfilling of the hopes of the workingmen in their struggles on the industrial field, making ready for the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The convention endorsed the nominations of Preston and Munro by the national convention. The State Executive Committee was empowered to fill vacancies.

POUREN CASE

COUNSEL REFUTES RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

Knocks Out Claim That Pouren Had No Connection with Political Uprising—Proof Found in Papers Asking Extradition.

Isaac A. Hourwich, of counsel for Pouren, whom the Russian government is seeking to extradite from this country, answers F. R. Coudert in the N. Y. "Evening Post" of Sept. 3.

"My attention has been called to a statement made by Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, counsel for the Russian government, in regard to the extradition of Jan Pouren. It is not my intention to try his case in the newspapers. I feel bound, however, in the interests of the accused, in whose behalf an appeal is now being made to American public opinion, to clear the issue of misstatements, half truths, and gossip with which the case of the Russian government abounds.

"The question at issue is, shall the United States extradite to the government of the Czar one of his political enemies who has found a refuge in this country?

"Counsel for the Russian government claims that 'there is no evidence in the record to show that the accused had the slightest connection with the political uprising in the Riga province.' But one of the witnesses, upon whose depositions the demand for extradition is based, says verbatim: 'At the time of the revolutionary movement he has taken part in the same.' (English translation, p. 24). Under the time-honored rules of evidence, a party is bound by the testimony of his own witness. That Pouren was a member of the organization known as 'The Brothers of the Woods' is not disputed by the counsel for the Russian government; he attempts, however, to represent that organization as a gang of common robbers and murderers. In this he is contradicted by the Russian associate minister of the interior, Makaroff, who, in defending the repressive policy of the government on the floor of the Duma, said on May 30, 1907:

"'In the woods revolutionary bands were hiding, which called themselves Brothers of the Woods.'

"That revolutions are attended by acts of violence is a truism. The associate minister of the interior, who is presumably acquainted with the State of the Baltic provinces during the revolutionary period, makes clear the motives which actuated the revolutionists in attacking private citizens. Says he:

"'Of private people, besides the land proprietors, chiefly those were assassinated who lent or even only could lend the authorities any aid in pacifying the country. According to reports of local authorities, all witnesses in political cases were assassinated who were not in sympathy with the cause of the revolution.'

"In other words, it was a civil war, in which those who aided the government were treated as enemies by the rebels.

"The depositions submitted by the Russian government against Pouren tally with this explanation. To confine ourselves to the attack on Minna Kalnim, cited by counsel for the Russian government, the political motive of the attack is made clear by her own testimony: 'They led me away at a distance of about fifty steps and commenced to beat me with whips, saying that they beat me for my having indicated to the soldiers where they hide themselves.' (Eng. trans., p. 17).

"There is not a scintilla of evidence in the case that Pouren himself or any one else identified with the 'Forest Friars' (or 'Brothers of the Woods') was actuated by lust. It is true that among the 'Standard by-laws for the organization of a Forest Friar Militia' there was one article which read as follows: 'Those are excluded from the Forest Friars' organization who begin to earn their sustenance openly and live an open (legal) life.' But this rule must not be torn out of its natural connection with the rest of the document. The preamble explains that 'a large portion of those who in the past had taken an active part in the revolution as militiamen, agitators, or members of the executive committees . . . found their place of refuge in their native forests, when the rapacious hordes of soldiery overran the Baltic land,' and 'gained the name of Forest Friars.' 'Were there no spies and traitors here in our beloved home'—the document proceeds to say—'we could just as well pace behind our ploughs as last year and formerly. It is owing to spies and traitors from among both the peasants and proprietors, that we are forced to keep in hiding. And most naturally, therefore, our confiscation must be directed at the property of the proprietors and traitors.' The organization was supported out of a fund which was made up of voluntary contributions, through confiscation of the property of the crown and land owners, through the confiscation of the property of the spies and members of the Black Hundred, through fines which are collected from disobedient tavern-keepers, salesmen in government rum shops,' etc. Out of this fund the members of the organization were paid monthly 'wages.' (Prof. Schiemann, 'The Lettish Revolution,' pp. 315 et seq.)

"It stands to reason that those who were no longer under the necessity of hiding and found it possible to return to their homes and resume their normal occupations, were not entitled to share in the funds intended for the support of the guerilla bands. The revolutionary bands were quite busy dodging the Czar's troops in the woods of Livland, and scarcely had any leisure to regulate the political affiliations of their former comrades who found a refuge in America.

"Counsel for the Russian government confuses the Forest Friars with a society of Lettish refugees in New York, of which Pouren was a member. While the by-laws of that society do not so much as mention the Republican or Democratic party, the secretary of the society testified on cross-examination that a member of that society 'cannot be a member of any other party but this one.' (Minutes, p. 360). As the society calls itself a branch of the Lettish Social Democratic party, and declares one of its objects to be, 'to promote the Socialistic movement in the United States,' it is in no way obnoxious to the customs of all political parties to exclude from membership in one party persons affiliated with other parties. On the contrary, a supporter of the Socialist party who would enroll in the Republican primaries in this city would be guilty of a breach of the law."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

MARX'S "UNSCIENTIFIC" ETHICS

AMBASSADOR HILL UNWITTINGLY SHOWS THE POWER OF THE GREAT ECONOMOMIST'S SYSTEM.

The speech with which the learned and much-heralded American Ambassador Dr. Hill opened the International Historical Congress, contained in the subject, "The ethical mission of the historian," a valuable fundamental thought on which the sword of the newest would-be Marx - conqueror breaks.

The well known Freiburg Professor von Schulze-Bavernitz, of the species Bretano and Sombart, at the acceptance of the protectorate gave his auditors a selected delicatessen on "Marx or Kant?"

Of course, the answer was "Kant." The professor, in his printed dissertation, even on the first page maintains that the reviving sun of Kant is already outshining the star of Marx; and that especially from the Socialist camp Kant finds following while the "canonized" system of Marx, is in the process of dissolution. This assertion is on the same level as the one of the German bishop, "that scientific biologists recognize Darwinism as a fallacy and give it up"!

However, we do not desire to treat with all the professional assertions of similar calibre with which he pelted his audience; neither do we intend to deal with his misconceptions and wrong conclusions, upon which he builds his polemic against historical materialism and the theory of value. But we intend to take up his principal argument, namely, that Marx is lacking in scientific ethics. True, later he says: "Marx, that enthusiastic man of deeds, with a stiff neck and flowing mane, was not a fatalist. A strong ethical pulse beats in Marxism which has nourished politics with a healthy stream of blood." But what good is it? His ethics, alas, are not scientific." In opposition to Proudhon and Rodbertus, as a natural investigator he seeks to establish causal necessities. He anxiously protects himself from moral poisoning, and sneers at the bourgeois idea of infinite justice.

In other words, he rejects all ideology. The deeds to which Marxism is calling the proletarian masses, and for which it enthuses them, is not founded upon a secular "You shall," like Kant's famous "categorical imperative," that impotent miscarriage with a sounding name, the hollowness of which has been ably exposed by Schopenhauer. Marx draws his "ethical" demands (although he does not label them "ethical") with relentless logical sequence from historical causes.

Recognizing production as the main wheel, and the class-struggle as the process in history through which the era of private property is marching forward to civilization, Marx knew that the proletariat, could only through the abolition of classes free itself from the material and ideal evils of the existing form of society. By awakening the proletariat to this consciousness, he has imbued them with the will, impulse and energy to work for their freedom, and he helped the rising stream of the Socialist movement to a mighty international power which even now is giving fruition richly to the fields of civilization. That is the Marxian ethics, resting on the solid foundation of "causal necessities," and not on the quicksand of "infinite justice." And it squares with Hill's utterances, when he said:

"The historian has an ethical mission, not only because it is his duty like all representatives of science, to find the truth and record it. His duty is also to follow the rising and lowering curves of human development, as they reflect themselves in the manifold human activities, in politics, industry, philosophy, art and literature. He must study the changes which in succession influence this development, and if possible lay bare the forces and characteristics which influence and guide human evolution. And from that,—the recognition of the nature of the historical process, flows the feeling and consciousness of what ought to be!"

That is ethics rooted in "causal necessities"!

But according to the Freiburg Professor, this is "not scientific." What is the criterion of science for a principle of ethics? We mean, as with all practical doctrines, its motive power. Is an ethical principle scientific because it is very promiscuous? Is perhaps a pedagogical method scientific by which the pupil learns nothing worth while? A principle of therapeutics which does not even reduce the suffering of the patient? or a technic that only creates patch-work?

Of how puffed-up and unsubstantial a character Kant's ethics are, is indicated by the fact that the Philosopher of Koenigsberg in his "Critique of Practical Reason," had to retrograde to church dogmas to pillar his ethics, although in his "Critique of Pure Reason" he had thrown them on the scrap-heap.

Marxian ethics are neither dogmatic-scientific nor empiric-scientific, but purely scientific. And this is the reason, as the Freiburg Professor himself admits, it could bring a healthy stream of blood into politics, a stream that even 'til now had its salutary effect upon the crumbling body of present-day society.—From the Hamburg Echo, translation made for The People.

RUSSIANS SENTENCED.

Officials Convicted of Torturing Political Prisoners.

Dorpat, Russia, September 3. — A sergeant of police and six wardens of the local prison were to-day convicted of torturing political prisoners with the idea of extorting confessions, and each sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

St. Petersburg, September 3. — The professors and instructors in the Imperial universities and schools of Russia have received a circular from the Minister of Education ordering those who are members of the Constitutional Democratic or other illegal political parties either to withdraw from these parties, or resign their positions. The minister explains that membership in such organizations is incompatible with holding office and drawing salary under a government which these parties are endeavoring to destroy, and he threatens summary removal in case of noncompliance with his orders. This act is a severe blow to the Constitutional Democrats, whose membership is made up largely of professors and instructors.

Kharkov, Russia, September 3.—A band of highway men to-day attacked and robbed a railroad paymaster of the amount of the monthly payroll while he was proceeding from the bank to the railroad station. News of the hold-up was conveyed to the authorities, and police and soldiers were rushed to the scene. They opened fire on the robbers, who began to retire, at the same time returning the fire. Three men, including one of the robbers, were killed. The others got away.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

AMERICAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT

THE STORY OF THE SEVEN MEN.

By Gus. A. Maves, Toronto, Canada.

Once upon a time there lived a dwarf who conceived how he should become a great man.

So he went along the highway, and soon met a man somewhat larger than himself, who had something in his right hand, which he held high above his head. So the dwarf stopped him, and asked, "What do you know?" "That I'm a fool," said the other. "Great thought!" said the dwarf; "what do you do?" "Holding a raddish," said the man. "Good!" said the dwarf, "it will do for an emblem; follow me!"

So, they walked away together, and soon came to a still larger man, who was sitting on the edge of a big tub, and the dwarf went up to him, saying, "What do you know?" "That life is short," replied the other. "Great thought!" said the dwarf; "what do you do?" "Fishing for suckers," replied the man. "So are we," said the dwarf; follow me!"

Now, the three walked away together, and presently came to a man lying drunk in a gutter; so the dwarf approached him, saying, "What do you know?" "Drink is an evil," replied the man. "Great thought!" said the dwarf; "what do you do?" "Nothing," said the man. "Neither do we," said the dwarf; "follow me!"

And the four walked together, and finally came to a man blowing soap bubbles, and he was larger than any of the others; so the dwarf accosted him, saying, "What do you know?" "The earth is a bubble," replied the man. "Great thought!" said the dwarf; "what do you do?" "Blowing hard," said the man. "So are we," said the dwarf; "follow me!"

So the five walked together, and soon they perceived a very large man seated on a hobby-horse, and the dwarf walked up to him, saying, "What do you know?" "Shouting is easy," replied the man. "Great thought!" said the dwarf; "what do you do?" "Riding a hobby," said the man. "So are we," said the dwarf; "follow me!"

And the six walked together, until they came to a very large man, greater in bulk than all the others combined, and he was sucking at a rubber-tit. So the dwarf addressed him, saying, "What do you know?" "Nothing," said the man. "Great thought!" said the dwarf; "what do you do?" "Sucking for comfort," replied the man. "So are we," said the dwarf; "follow me!"

Now, it appears that the larger they grew, the more ridiculous they became; so they called a convention, and formed what is known as the Socialist Party,—and how they fared after that, I am unable to say.

* * *

[P. S.—The correctness of the "Story of Seven Great Men" is disputed by an authority hailing from Pittsburg, who says he is a member of the Socialist Party.

He claims that the first man that the dwarf met, carried a torch, and that he said "I am blind," instead of "That I'm a fool."—G. A. M.]

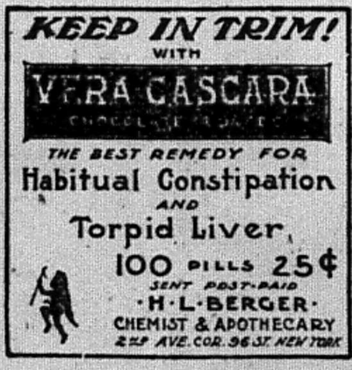
I. W. W. Cigars

Cigars made of the choicest imported and domestic tobacco.

I. W. W. Label.

ANTON KAINZ,
207 Hamburg Ave.,
Paterson, N. J.

Mail orders filled. Send for price list.



KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA CASCARA
[illegible]
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
SENT POST-PAID
·H·L·BERGER·
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
2ND AVE. COR. 96 ST. NEW YORK

WANTED.

Members of the S. L. P. seeking employment are invited to correspond with the undersigned.

Arthur Losey,
c|o Losey Furnace Works,
2115 Sarah Street, S. S.
Pittsburg, Pa.

DOWN ON THE ILLINOIS

A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF A REGION WHERE EVERYTHING FLOURISHES, EXCEPT WORKINGMEN.

Beardstown, Ill., is on the map, not, however, as an industrial centre. It had ambitions in that direction, dreams of pre-digested greatness that never materialized. Since God has gone into partnership with Baer in the coal business, and assumed Taft's responsibility for assisting the jobless, starving worker, this neck o' the woods has gone into liquidation, and now two of the leading "enterprises" are on the cooling board. One a pearl button factory, the other a shoe factory, died without a struggle, and will be closed out this week.

The atmosphere hereabouts is essentially middle class, comprising storekeepers, professional men, petty politicians, "thrifty" German farmers, and the most docile wage slaves that ever voted a Democratic ticket. Democracy, as represented by that sterling "patriot," S. G. Cleveland, and that perpetual candidate, W. J. Bryan, has been in control in this city and county since their organization, but not benefitting in the remotest degree the working class.

The city owns a municipal water plant and a toll bridge spanning the Illinois River; there is located here a division headquarters of the C. B. & Q. R'y (a jimhill corporation), car shops, machinery shops and roundhouses, where several hundred men are employed at low wages, with an uncertain tenure as to their jobs. Anything that resembles a labor organization, even of the milk and water A. F. of L. brand, is looked on with suspicion, and promptly suppressed. The men are urged to let well enough alone, to avoid the pestiferous Socialist agitators, to pay their assessments into the Burlington (In-) Voluntary Relief Association, keep in the good graces of the bosses so they may get their daily stipend and make their monthly payments into the Building and Loan Association which holds mortgages on their "homes," and release the same in time to give them a brief breathing spell before their worn-out body is hustled off to the cemetery.

Every month the shop foremen hold a general "uplift" meeting to devise ways and means for increasing the work and decreasing the working force. Among such environments W. C. Brown, the big gun of the New York Central, and J. F. Deems, the $15,000 superintendent of motive power of an Eastern line, were "discovered." Pat (P. H. H.) Houlihan, general manager of the Alton, was a one time trainmaster here. He now draws a fat salary for knowing how to make labor pay big dividends and swallow the homilies he writes on booze and cigarettes as agencies for impairing labor's productive powers. Deems studied law before he took up mechanics and this training was useful to him in his anti-Bryan campaign when his spellbinding stunts attracted the attention of Eastern financiers looking for a man who could produce revenue for railroad stockholders.

As an evidence of labor's meekness and cheapness one incident is significant. An organizer for the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen visited the shop employes and secured the promise of every man to attend a meeting of the organization the same night. When the hour arrived two men showed up. The others had all been "seen" by the shop foremen and "persuaded" to remain away.

What is known as a Murphy roof can be built at the Beardstown shops for $6.50, while the cost of the same roof at the Aurora shops is $10.50. That's why the force in the Aurora shops is constantly reduced and work sent to this point.

When W. G. Besler, who is now driving wage slaves on the Pennsylvania Railway, was division superintendent here, he put a co-operative store out of business by boycott and threats, telling the men they must not patronize it, and, calling two of the store's directors into his office, he told them they must sell out their shares and withdraw from the co-operative company or leave the employ of the railroad. They gave up their stock.

Truck farming was a thriving feature of rural life here at one time, and watermelons, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, musk-melons and vegetables were shipped out by the trainload, but the railroads and commission men got their hooks into the growers and the business is dead.

Labor Day will soon be here, and the A. F. of L. unions that dare to advertise their affiliations are preparing for the event in the usual way. The features of the day will include a parade, advertising cock roach business men, games, sports and addresses by the Mayor and two Democratic lawyers, one an ex-legislator and the other an ex-county judge. The politicians will look at the goods the fakirs expect to deliver in November and Brother Capital will get ready to knock Brother labor into the ditch again to protect their mutual interests.

No place needs Socialist agitation worse than this, and there is not a more uninviting field. Springfield, the scene of recent riots, is but fifty miles from this city. It has in the black belt there eight or ten thousand votes, the general property of the Republican politicians. Competition for jobs between whites and blacks has been keen, hence the race animosity. The same animosity always crops out when the white worker believes that the boss should own the job and give him preference in employment. The politicians are experts in encouraging race hatred and in keeping the workers divided. This is all there is to the so-called "race question."

Many Negroes have white blood in their veins, the first generation of this mixture being infused on the "breeding grounds" of slave plantations in ante-bellum days in Dixie and continued, despite the pharisaical and hypocritical denials, to the present day. Very few Negroes live here and hence no economic pressure for the development of race hatred.

A. S. Dowler.

Beardstown, Ill., Aug. 30.

WATCH QUAKER CITY.

Cheering War Cry from "Sleepy City" Revolutionists.

Philadelphia, Pa, August 30.—Philadelphia is still on the map. The usual Socialist Labor Party meetings have been held here and have been successful as ever. The literature sales have been greater within the last two weeks than at any other time during the past five years, according to the statements of the old hustlers. The sale of "Value, Price and Profit" and "Socialism from Utopia to Science" are most remarkable, "Antipatriotism" also having a good sale.

The scarcity of speakers still limits Section Philadelphia to three meetings a week, but it is hoping for some wind to blow to it another speaker or two and so enable it to extend the agitation.

It is intended that before the end of this campaign the circulation of the Weekly People in Philadelphia will justify a good deal of space being devoted to Philadelphia doings. The Section is in a healthy condition, with a bright future. Watch Philadelphia!

The Agitation Committee has settled down to serious work, and is making arrangements for Gillhaus, who will be here on October 10, 11 and 12. By the time he is through here he will need a rest.

The keynote of the S. L. P. agitation here through the campaign will be Preston, the Presidential candidate, and the Party Press.

Secretary Agitation Committee.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

"COLD AS CHARITY."

Providence, R. I., September 1.—"Ice Cream, Milk, and Cream—Cold as Charity." That is how an advertisement on a milk store in this city reads.

E. A. S.

THE SUE STORIES.

The following books of the series are now in print:

The Gold Sickle	50 cents.
The Brass Bell	50 cents.
The Poniard's Hilt	75 cents.
The Branding Needle	50 cents.
The Infant's Skull	50 cents.
The Pilgrim's Shell	75 cents.
The Iron Trevet	75 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York City.

"SEND FOR THE LATEST."

The Declaration for Industrial Emancipation

A document dealing with the present panic and an answer to the stock and bond question.

* * *

"IT IS THE REAL THING."

* * *

Send Ten Cents and Get It.

* * *

Address, JAMES T. HUNTER,
Recorder.
116 East 63d St., New York City.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Special Offer

$1.50 BOOK FOR 65c.

The New Harmony Movement

. . By . .

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD.

A work from which the Socialist can gather instruction and draw encouragement.

Cloth, 400 Pages
Illustrated.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.
25 Copies for $1.00.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

"PROLETAREETS"

Official Organ of the
Lettish Socialist Federation
of America

A Monthly Journal published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and Organization among the workers speaking the Lettish language.

Subscription price, $1 per year.
Send subscriptions to
J. APSIT, Manager,
9 Vale St., Roxbury, Mass.

Woman and the Socialist Movement

By
JOHN HALLS,
Paris

[This essay is the one which won the prize in the world-wide competition held by the Socialist Women of Greater New York for the best essay on the topic. It is furnished by that orgainzation, to be published in pamphlet form when complete.]

(Continued.)

With the triumph of the townsfolk in Great Britain in 1646, their class everywhere took courage and increased in aggressiveness. In the American Colonies this was especially the case. In several countries men gained confidence and began to write and speak their hopes and convictions brilliantly and with less fear than in former times.

RISE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

With the progress of new productive methods such as the gathering together of many workers beneath one roof (the beginning of the modern factory), stimulated by the demand of newly discovered markets, and the increased resources of raw material brought from all over the world, together with the progressive division of labor (one man sawing, another planning and so forth), the artisan and merchant class to whom in general the socialists have applied the French term, "Bourgeoisie" (pronounced boorje-wah-zie), waxed opulent and ever more powerful in the world.

AGE OF BOURGEOIS REVOLUTION.

In 1775 occurred the American War of Independence which, while of course apparently on the American side directed by lofty democratic principles, was really a revolution enabling the American bourgeois property owners to thenceforth control their own destiny and protect their property from the depredations of the "gentlefolk" whom the British bourgeoisie yet allowed to conduct its political business (see "Class-struggles in America," by A. M. Simons). Thus the American Revolution did not differ in fundamental nature from the "Great Rebellion" in Britain which cost King Charles his head, and from that famous French Revolution which following in 1789, struck a terrific blow at the old feudal tyrannies of continental Europe. (Though these die but slowly even to-day in Russia.) There was much fine talk over all these great world-events. In the nostrils of aristocracy, of dungeon enthroned nobility, they were abomination. To the triumphing bourgeoisie, they were of course to free the world from all evils, to give men "LIBERTY." However there still remained humble, poverty-stricken toilers, and upon their backs, property owners, landlords or manufacturers who are known henceforth as CAPITALISTS.

Looking back over these centuries with their mighty changes, the Roman toga gone, the armored knight in the museum, and he of silks and satins guillotined, with now the owner of the commodity-producing factory, the capitalist, recognized as lord of creation, is it possible that any intelligent person shall again repeat "things have always been as they are, etc.?"

We can alone logically explain these intellectual, moral and political changes by the operation of the law of economic determinism. The methods of producing and distributing goods, wealth, had progressed, grown, ever greater success being achieved not so much in agriculture, but in city industries (weaving, spinning, metal-working, etc.) and in navigation; thus increasing the wealth of the artisans and merchants and gradually shifting power from the landed nobility to this growing class. With their acquired wealth and power the bourgeoisie, obtaining the help of the classes below, serfs, peasants, the city poor and even the slum elements, dislodged its former superiors from control and proceeded to refashion the various institutions, government, law, church, military forces, etc., to suit its own, now dominant, interests.

Woman meanwhile remained practically uneducated, knowing almost nothing of the outside world, a clothes-mender, washerwoman and child raiser, noble professions truly, but of themselves not conducive to the development of a perfect human being, nor to the best performance of the privileges and duties of motherhood.

MODERN CAPITALISM.

Towards the end of the 18th Century and the beginning of the 19th, there occurred the most important changes of modern times, most important because having a basic, a causal nature. They were changes in the method of production and distribution (economic changes). The inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Watt, Fulton and the Stephensons permitted the application of steam power to the tools, to the instruments of production and of distribution. The power-loom, the spinning-jenny, the cotton-gin, the sewing-machine and the power-driven saw came into general use. Also the means of distribution, of transportation, were vastly improved. The steamship and railroad now distributed the products of modern industry all over the earth. The age of machinery had arrived. A new era opened before mankind. The use of machinery, replacing to a great extent the physical strength and high degree of skill formerly required in many industries, now permitted the employment of women and children in the factory. These were the more desirable since, unaccustomed to resistance or to a high remuneration, they could be obtained for low wages, and furthermore such an increase of cheap competitors applying for employment enabled the owners of the machine equipped factories, the capitalists, to lower the wages of the men workers. (The average weekly wages of English weavers fell from $3.35 in 1802 to $1.04 in 1817, according to Leone Levi.) These in turn no longer earning sufficient to maintain their families were compelled to an ever increasing extent to break up their home life and send their dear ones to toil in the factory. Whereas formerly with the simple tools used before the use of machinery, every steady workman could become an independent artisan and obtain the full value of the goods he produced, aided by his apprentice and perhaps a young journeyman, and thereby support his family in comfort and considerable security, he could now no longer do this. Those few who by hook or by crook, mostly the merchants, had got control of the new machinery were able to produce in such quantity and so cheaply that the small producers were simply driven out of business. Many were the machines that were waylaid and destroyed, but the owners backed by their police instrument, the state, knew how to protect their property. Although the independent artisan would get the help of his family and would stretch the working day to 18 and 20 hours, yet he could not prevail. He bowed his head and sought bread at the hands of the owner of the machines. The children took their wretched greased bread to the factory and became "appendages of the machine." And the wife and mother, she went too; the sacred HOME had become a dormitory, a pretence. As far as concerns all that it once stood for, family unity and affection, a centre of wholesome though humble culture, the home was destroyed. This is a faithful picture of the toiler's life in all such communities where the introduction of machinery brought about that profound change which economists have called "the Industrial Revolution." (The change occurred during the first 20 years of the 19th Century in Great Britain and somewhat later in France, Germany and America.)[*] This change in productive methods brought with it the inevitable readjustment of ideas, morals and laws. In contrast with the monopolistic restraints of the old trade guilds, which had formerly regulated but now trammelled production, there ensued a period of "free competition" when in the famous doctrine of "laissez faire," economists and politicians saw the greatest good of all, the advent of LIBERTY. Yes! But it was capitalist liberty—freedom to take the tender child from the health-giving fields, from its joyful play and with its youthful energies to amass fortunes; freedom to embrute and prematurely age both the father and mother, that the owners of the instruments of production might live in riotous luxury and dominate all mankind.

Vainly the workers in their misery appealed to the old apprenticeship laws for protection against the deadly competition of child-labor, but not a judge could be found to enforce them; for were not the judges either partners, stockholders in manufacturing concerns or else relatives of such and therefore interested in high profits, low wages, and child-labor to boot? Now the aristocratic landlord class, while defeated and weakened, was far from dead and was yet able to hamper somewhat the town manufacturers, the bourgeoisie. In England and later in France and Germany the bourgeoisie was glad to get the help of the wage-earners, the proletariat, to secure its own position in control of the state and had thereby to cede to the workers the right of participation in government, the VOTE. More or less generally, the manufacturers in their early struggles for supremacy favored a policy of "free trade," of the untaxed importation of food and raw materials as opposed to the landowner's interest in "protection." In England the bourgeoisie, by the aid of the workers, won its "free trade," thereby injuring the titled landowner's rent-collecting, agricultural interests. The landlords retaliated, under a great show of philanthropy and humanity, by getting factory laws enacted, which shortened the working day (in some cases) and otherwise restrained the capitalists in the hitherto "free" exploitation of women and children.

It will have been seen that politically, the working people had up to this time been made to support either one side or the other of the contending landlord and manufacturing classes. But since the proletariat discovered that the laws afforded no protection against falling wages and consequent hunger, it had begun seriously to meet the new conditions with new methods. Workingmen and women went on strike and sometimes won, but often suffered much and lost. They formed UNIONS, which, illegal at first, brought persecution upon their heads. But still the union offered the only protection, so it was established and finally legalized.

It has been sufficiently shown that the advent of political liberty with the downfall of aristocracy, did not do away with poverty nor did it abolish classes, dominant and subject, their opposing interests and consequent struggles. There still remained a ruling-class of owners, buttressed by the state, and a class of propertyless toilers. The final settling of economic and political power with the capitalist class, left that class face to face with the great subject class, the proletariat, that class which by its toil in factory and fields, on railroad and steamship, nourishes both itself and all the parasitic superstructure above. For many years now the struggle has been on. The workers have to a considerable extent, however imperfectly, joined up in labor unions and have employed upon the economic (industrial) field, the strike and boycott against their employers for the purpose of getting more wages (that is, a greater part of their product) and shorter hours and generally better conditions. The employers have met this opposition by wage reductions, lockouts, blacklisting of agitating workmen, by military and police violence and by organizing amongst themselves, forming Manufacturers' Associations, Citizen's Alliances, etc. This struggle has inevitably found its political expression. The workers have tried to exert their political influence to obtain favorable laws, but with little success. Labor parties have been formed for the purpose of obtaining reforms of benefit to the working class; but most important and best of all is the formation of labor unions and political parties having for their object to put an end to all class-struggles by means of the ABOLITION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY in the means of production and distribution; and the establishment of a co-operative republic where the means of civilized living, the land, mines, factories, machines, canals, ships and railroads, shall be OWNED IN COMMON, administered democratically by all, by the public, the community, and thus become accessible and of service to all.

TO-DAY.

Our sketch of human history has brought us up to the opening years of the XXth Century. Before attempting to outline the effect of the revolutionary change that Socialism foresees and prepares, we must examine the existing state of things, thus making sure that we know the world we live in and its needs and possibilities. Further we must try to understand woman's present position.

Upon leaving school, which as working folks was probably anywhere between the ages of 10 and 15 years, we were quickly disillusioned as to the nature of the society about us. We had believed that except for a few "bad" people, honor, truth and justice reigned in the world, but more particularly in our native land. In school we learned that virtue and industry would most certainly insure us wealth and eminence in the world. Fond illusion. Despicable lie. We discovered, alas, that men and women were in a condition of continual warfare, that not honor but fraud was uppermost in the world. We found callous indifference, dislike, jealousy, hatred, far more in evidence than love; and moreover as having no income but what our energies of hand and brain (our power to labor, "labor-power") could bring us when exchanged for wages, we found that virtue and industry far from insuring us wealth and eminence would but at best afford us a poor, monotonous, anxious maintenance. We discovered moreover that there was no enthusiastic welcome awaiting us when we offered our services. Nay, often we had to wearily trudge from place to place chasing the merest chance of employment; glad finally, in how many cases to accept lower wages or some other disappointing condition. And so it has been as we have grown up, and become some of us, the parents of yet other toilers. Looking forward to a possible though improbable old age, we can expect but wretched poverty and the sense of being a burden, unless—unless another great change, another revolution, gives us, the world's workers, control of the means and instruments of wealth production and thereby security and plenty.

For right here lies the cause of our trouble. We who do the world's work do not control that work, when or how it shall be done, nor what shall be its remuneration. But who then do control industry? Why, they who have legal possession of the means and instruments for producing wealth, the modern machine-equipped factory, the ships and railways. These owners, the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, control industry.

Briefly, the capitalists have dominant economic power and are differentiated from the rest of us thereby; they form a separate class with particular interests. They form the capitalist class. They decide when you and I shall work and thereby when we shall eat; they are able, since machinery enables them to dispense with many of us, to pick and choose amongst us and employ those who will work the cheapest, and in consequence need pay us but the cost of our keep and the keep of children to replace us as we become less profitable to employ. But it may be said that we know working people who obtain a comfortable livelihood. However, the personal experience of most of us, tells us that continual pinching, insecurity, yes poverty, is the general condition of the toilers. And we are supported in our contentions by such statistics as are available.

A calculation based upon the Census reports puts the average daily wages in the United States at about $1.45. Robert Hunter, on page 61 of his enlightening little book "Poverty," says "The fact that over 2,000,000 male wage-earners in the United States were unemployed from four to six months during the year 1900 would alone warrant the estimate that 10,000,000 persons are in poverty." He further says that judged by those who are not able to obtain the necessaries required to maintain physical efficiency, at the very least 10,000,000 must be reckoned as poverty-stricken, and probably more.

As is generally known, the price, the wages of the millions of unskilled laborers in the cities of the United States is about $1.50 per day; making, if the toiler be lucky enough to average steadily 5 days' work per week, a weekly wage of $7.50. Weekly rent will be $2.50 for anything like decent accommodation. So there remains $5.00 per week with which to buy food, clothing and the thousand and one inevitable little items, not to mention a summer yachting cruise or holiday in the mountains.

Think of it, you luckier ones, and ask yourselves if it is to be wondered at that thousands prefer to steal or "loaf around" rather than toil, for such a wretched return, the long hours our masters impose.

And the children, what of these? They go hungry to school or with little bodies half-starved by food ill-prepared and of little nourishing value; 100,000 of them in New York City alone, according to Robert Hunter. John Spargo in "The Bitter Cry of the Children," likewise gives much evidence depicting the wretched condition of a considerable proportion of America's working class children. Thus physically handicapped they are incapable of the mental effort learning requires, and so grow up ignorant as well as weak; easy victims to physical, mental and moral disease. At 10 or 12 years of age they are out struggling to earn their bread; selling newspapers, running errands or working in the factory. In such states as have a cotton spinning industry, children as young as 6 years are employed. The Southern states are particularly notorious. "The Woman Who Toils," by writer named Van Vorst, luridly depicts the degrading conditions of employment in the cotton manufacturing districts of the South. Over, 1,700,000 children under 15 are employed in the fields, factories, mines and workshops of the United States says Robert Hunter in "Poverty" (quoting the census of 1900, volume on Occupations).

What working woman with a mother's instincts but must wish to take part in a movement to once and for all abolish this state of affairs? But, it may be said, there are many mechanics who get from $4.00 to $6.00 per day. To this we answer that these form but a very small proportion of the total number of workers and that such workers usually suffer very much loss of time through bad and wintry weather and also from the fact that their employment is usually quite temporary, by the job, as it were. Alse it is commonly rumored amongst such mechanics that in many cases the high wages reported are not obtained.

In view of the foregoing and of the copious evidence now available, the damning facts exposed by the writings of Robert Hunter, Riis, Spargo, the Van Vorsts, and the Census and Bureau of Commerce and Labor reports, what must we think of those who enthuse over "the marvellous prosperity of the country?"

But is it because they produce but little wealth that the workers get so little? Not at all. The statistics of goods produced show continually increasing quantities and values of goods produced, far more than the working people can be shown to receive in wages. No! The producing part of society, the proletariat, the *working class, is poor because it is robbed.* To-day the worker, mental or manual, presents himself at the office, warehouse or factory and asks for employment. Eventually he is taken in and permitted to tend a machine, keep count or store goods and therefore is paid WAGES subject to the competition of his fellows, which suffice to poorly maintain his working energy and the lives of some children to later on replace him. Briefly, he is paid the cost of production of his labor power; no matter how the progress of machinery and of improved methods may increase the product. But the goods he produces are not his. They, whatever their value, remain the property of the owners of the factory, etc., the owners of the means of production, the capitalists.

With these goods, with this wealth, the capitalist owners will repair the wear and tear of their machinery, will allow so much for RENT and again for TAXES with which to maintain their instrument, the state, the government, that the interests common to the bourgeoisie may be safeguarded.

After these expenses there yet remains to the owners of the means of production, a handsome part of the product called PROFIT.

The machines not belonging to the workers, 'tis certainly not for the worker's benefit that they are repaired or replaced.

The landlord may never have seen the site of the factory. He may live abroad as does the New York landlord Astor. He may not have lifted a finger in the production of the goods, but he will get his share, the rent.

The military, police and judiciary, will most certainly be used against the workers should they seek an amelioration or resist an encroachment, such as lower wages or longer hours or suppression of the right of combination. 'Tis not to protect the workers that the state is paid its taxes.

(To Be Continued.)

---

[*] Great Britain is the country from whose industrial history we draw for our account of the typical early development of capitalism for that country was not subject to the influence of vast unopened land that retarded capitalist development in America nor on the other hand to the wars that devastated Europe until 1815. It was not until after the abolition of chattel-slavery and the settling of the vast mid-western plains that the United States became a normal capitalist country, but to-day it is the typical one.

THE BURNING
QUESTION
OF TRADES
UNIONISM

Price
Five
Cents

A Lecture Delivered at
Newark, New Jersey, on
April 21st, 1904, by
DANIEL DE LEON

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1908.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS.
Engineer, New York, as Proxy for
MORRIE R. PRESTON,
Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary
for the legitimate exercise of the right
of self-defense on picket-duty, and
whom delicacy prevents from personally appearing on the ballot.
For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO,
Machinist, Virginia.

In the majority of instances facts are the quarter-masters that only prepare a billet for principles.
—VICTOR HUGO.

BANGING ITS FETISH.

There is no description, among the many thrillingly amusing ones, of how heathens occasionally treat their worshipped fetishes when these misbehave, that can compare with the treatment accorded by the New York "Evening Post" to its fetish Free Trade upon Bryan's brilliant speech on the tariff.

Mr. Bryan's tariff speech was a shower of cuts administered on the face, the back and the chest, to say nothing of the shins, of the "Protected Interests." True enough, the argument concerns only the property-holding divisions of the property-holding class; true enough, it is all one to the wage slaves whether their exploiters be free trade or protectionists; in so far, true enough, Mr. Bryan's argument was hollow; but, as far as that goes, that would only add to the admiration of the "Evening Post." Instead, however, of indulging in paroxysmal canticles to its Free Trade fetish, the "Evening Post" roundly abused the same. It "was left cold," the "Evening Post" declared; and, over the back of Mr. Bryan, it kicked and cuffed the poor fetish in tones that were unmistakable.

What had the fetish done, poor thing, to deserve such treatment?

As usually with fetishes, it did nothing; but one of its praise-singers sinned for it.

Mr. Bryan explained the Free Trade position as demanding no imports except for revenue, and he proceeded to prove with unerring logic that such, as all other tariff imports, are in the nature of a tax on income—of course, the income of the property-holding class.

An "Income Tax"! No red rag before a bull is redder than the rag of "Income Tax" to a plutocrat. His instinct tells him unerringly that the moment a tax is levied knowingly upon his income, that moment the windows are opened for the hand to enter that may seize the whole of his stolen goods. Say not "Income Tax" to a plutocrat, no more than mention the word "rope" in the family of a hanged criminal. The bare allusion to an "Income Tax" sends the plutocrat's heels up in the air, kicking wildly with rage.

Bryan should have said nothing on the subject of "Income Tax," least of all should he have identified the thing with even a tariff for revenue only. Abolish the tariff for protection; leave a tariff for revenue only—that's orthodox; but go further, and simply point out that such a revenue-tariff is a sort of "Income Tax," and the most orthodox and popular fetish immediately becomes heterodox and hated in the eyes of the species "Free Trader Vulgaris."

Hence the kicks and cuffs the "Evening Post" suddenly administered to its fetish; hence the promptness with which the "Evening Post" hustled its fetish out of sight.

POUREN INVOKES THE SHADES OF LINCOLN.

"Murderer", "incendiary", "robber"—such and similar were the terms applied to the Mexican refugees by the Government of Napoleon III in its applications to the Government of the United States, during the years '62-'64 of the French intervention in Mexico, for the extradition of the Mexicans who sought asylum across the Rio Grande from the soldiery of Lorencez, Forey and Bazaine, and from the "constabulary" of the alleged Emperor Maximilian—just as the Czar's Government is now doing.

That the Mexicans complained about had killed, was quite certain; that they had burned down houses, was true; that they had helped themselves to other people's property was more than likely. This notwithstanding, the cabinet of Lincoln stoutly denied the conclusion that those men were murderers, or guilty of arson, or robbery. The reason was obvious—their acts of violence were committed in the course of the guerilla warfare to which they were driven by the invasion of their country by the French troops, who sought to impose an Emperor upon the Mexican people by force of arms.

To all practical purposes the "crimes" now alleged by the Russian Government against the Lettish refugee Jan Janoff Pouren, in its application for Pouren's extradition, fall under the identical category with those alleged against the Mexican refugees of the sixties.

Russia, to-day, like the Mexico of the sixties, is convulsed by a gigantic political struggle. In Russia, to-day, as was the case with Mexico, only one resort is left to the combatants for freedom—to answer force with force. In Russia, to-day, as in Mexico before now, such is the military power of a combined lay and clerical despotism that no regular army can yet be set in the field against oppression, and the guerilla is the only form of opposition possible. Where the guerilla rises it constitutes the strongest indictment against the powers that be: It is a symptom and evidence of the suppression of the civilized methods popular power and of governmental impotence, bolstered up with the bayonet, Where the guerilla becomes necessary, its consequences are inevitable, and none but the Government against which it raises its head may be held responsible.

So did the cabinet of Lincoln hold.

The shades of Lincoln are to be invoked to save this country from the act of perfidy that the Muscovite reign of Terror, aided by its hired lawyers in America, is seeking to beguile this country into—the perfidy of surrendering a refugee to the political prairie fire from which he happily escaped.

REPEALING LEGISLATION.

Much food for thought is furnished in a single sentence that occurs in Jeannette Pearl's recent and interesting letter in The People entitled "Seen in a Soda Water Factory." It states that what the men received for their risks, which are not few, is their small weekly wage, and that even this is not given them *before signing an agreement that it is their own fault if they sustain any injury.*

The Legislature has enacted certain factory laws. The theory upon which these laws are planted is the identical theory upon which are planted the laws that extend special protection to sailors. The conditions under which the sailor labors are such that he can not be left entirely to himself without exposing him to be imposed upon. So with the workingman. His status is so dependent that, if special protection is not thrown around him, he would be exposed to the grasping, reckless greed of the employer, who, in order to save expenses, would conduct his establishment in a manner so reckless that the life and limbs of his hands would be in serious jeopardy. Hence factory laws.

Has the soda factory in question repealed the factory laws made and provided for the protection of the employes? The argument that they are not compelled to sign is of no force. As well claim that no factory laws are needed on the ground that the worker "is not compelled to take work" in a factory that is not safe. The identical reason why factory laws are necessary demonstrates that the demand made by the soda factory to applicants for work, that they sign away the right of redress given them by the law, is in violation of the factory act, unless the act has been repealed.

Has the factory act been repealed? There is no record of any such repeal to be found in this office. To conclude from this fact that the factory act has not been repealed would be to hold the capitalists who run the soda factory guilty of lawlessness. That, of course, is out of all question. A capitalist is nothing if he is not a perambulating lump of lawabidingness. Seeing it is not in the heart of any capitalist to violate an unrepealed law, there is no alternative left but to conclude that the factory act is repealed.

And so it is—de facto—in the soda water factory.

BLOCKHEAD GOMPERS.

In his "American Federationist" for this month President-Editor Samuel Gompers by the grace of the Civic Federation makes the statement that "the trade unions are the only organizations instituted by, for and directly governed by the wage workers for their own protection and advancement."

This is a correct presentation of what the Trade Union should be, provided, of course, the passage "for their own protection and advancement" means the "protection and advancement" of the Working Class, not of a portion of the Working Class, who organize themselves in such way as to leave the large majority of their fellow wage slaves out in the cold. According to the tests laid down by Gompers himself, his A. F. of L., on the whole, does not deserve the name of "Trade Union."

As to the test of a Trade Union being "instituted BY the wage workers"—it is a conservative estimate that 55 per cent of Gompers's organizations are instituted BY and at the instigation and with the consent and approval of the employers, with Gompers as a willing figure-head, the said Unions being but buffers for the scheming employer to have all the freer a hand.

As to the test of a Trade Union being "instituted FOR the wage workers"—it is a conservative estimate that 75 per cent of Gompers's organizations are instituted FOR others than wage workers. The 55 per cent first named are instituted FOR the employers directly and incidentally for the labor fakir; while the remaining 25 of that 75 per cent are instituted directly FOR the labor fakir, and, as a matter of course, incidentally for the employer, without whose underground backing the fakir could not long exist.

As to the test of a Trade Union being "directly governed by the WAGE WORKERS"—it is a conservative estimate, and a consequence of the above figures, that 75 per cent of Gompers's organizations are governed by the EMPLOYERS.

Finally, as to the test of a Trade Union being governed for "the protection and advancement" of the wage earners, the instance of the anthracite wing of Mitchell's Union being kept on strike in 1902 mainly at the instigation of the bituminous mine-owners, who acted as financial secretaries to Mitchell's Union by "checking off" the strike contributions of their bituminous employees, and who thereby made millions of dollars while the miners starved—that instance, furnished by the "most powerful" of the Gompers organizations, gives an inkling of how the others fare, and explains the activity of Mr. Easely of the Civic Federation in keeping, as he boasts, the bulk of the Gompers trade journals on his kindergarten benches.

It would have been money in Gompers's pockets had the blockhead never been born.

BUTTERING TURNIPS.

While most of Gov. Hughes' speech at the dedication of the Albany tuberculosis pavilion erected by the Central Federation of Labor of that city on the 28th inst. was mere commonplace that buttered no turnips, one passage of it stood out in bold relief from its dull background. It was, so to speak, rolling with butter. That passage reads:

"There are some who regard organized labor as a source of strife and a menace of difficulty. I regard it as a fine opporunity for the amelioration of the condition of men working with no other purpose than to make the most of themselves, and to achieve something for their families. . . . . The mission of labor organizations is one of the finest that any association of men could guard."

This sounds strange from Gov. Hughes. It is but two short years ago that President Roosevelt, now Hughes' political sponsor and backer in New York, denounced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as "undesirable citizens" for doing precisely what Hughes recommends so highly, namely, "ameliorating the condition of men" and "achieving something for their families." It was precisely the stalwartness with which the western miners had stood—despite guns and bullpens—for a betterment of their and their families' conditions, that called down upon the heads of their officers President Roosevelt's thunder. Yet Gov. Hughes' raised no voice in their defence then.

Nor would he now. Gov. Hughes is not subject to a sudden conversion like the milkman who went to church an "immersionist" and came out a Universalist. He means now just what he would have meant in 1906, and he would have said in 1906 just what he says now. The speech and the silence of Gov. Hughes are not self-contradictory; each depicts one part of his opinion. Each is necessary to explain the other, and complete the whole. Put them together, and Gov. Hughes' opinion becomes this:

"There are some who regard organized labor as a source of strife and a menace of difficulty."—(but that is only "bad" organized labor.)

"I regard it as a fine opportunity for the amelioration" (but not the abolition) — "of the condition" (but that doesn't mean wage-slavery)—"of men working with no other purpose than to make the most of themselves and to achieve something for their families" (of course, this is to be done under such a system that the employer reaps three-quarters of their achievement).

"The mission of labor organizations" (Heavens, no, I don't mean the establishment of Socialism!)—"is one of the finest that any association of men could guard" (as long as they don't carry it too far); etc.

A man hears by what he knows. A sea yarn tells one thing to a weather-beaten tar and another to a green landlubber. A speech on labor unions may mean one thing to the capitalistically trained Governor who utters it and another to the class conscious workingman who hears it. If only a dozen men in Gov. Hughes' Albany audience had sufficient class training to feel the real weight of the Governor's statement that "the mission of labor organizations is one of the finest that any association of men could guard"—if only a dozen men realized that the abolition of the wages system was the only mission of labor, and went away determined to work day in, day out, for that goal, Gov. Hughes' speech will not have been in vain. That one passage will have helped butter the now butterless turnips of the whole working class.

HOW THEY HOWL.

THE PARTY OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

"Comrade" Gillhaus, the Socialist Labor candidate for President, should be admonished that it is not well to rely upon larger issues and allow personal equations to go to waste. Modesty even by proxy should not be permitted to weigh against his party's chance of success. Doctrines are all very well, but in a campaign where "men, not measures," is the dominant note an extra bowstring is not to be despised. Gillhaus has announced himself as a proxy for Martin R. Preston, now languishing in a Nevada jail. Let the steward not slight his stewardship by failing to urge his master's peculiar fitness.

If Preston were President a troubled era would end. Jail life and strenuousness are too incompatible for a happy union. Whirlwind trips punctuated by flights of oratory become impossible. The expense of a secret-service guard is stricken from the appropriation bill. The warden of the Carson City jail can keep unlicensed outsiders outside and licensed insiders inside. The Chief Executive is beyond the reach of back-stairs influence. The kitchen cabinet is destroyed. The limelight is turned off. Government despatch boats are released from duty as private yachts. Secretaries may give out press interviews free from contradiction. A West Point graduate or two of unimpeachable social antecedents can attend to the social end in Washington, assisted by a good middle-weight in charge of the handshaking bureau. Uncle Joe, aided by his trained Committee on Ways and Means, will see that nothing goes through Congress detrimental to the interests, and the Senate can work automatically in the same old way.

A jail's regular life makes for longevity. The Vice-Presidency becomes a national vermiform appendix. Instead of Executive magazine sketches on the shooting of big game, editors will compete for articles on "The Ideal Warden" and "The Moral Influence of Early Hours." As the Carson City jail is a State institution a self-acting Presidential pardon will be nugatory, and the preservation of the status in quo is assured.

The simple-life campaign of the Socialist Laborites, with Preston as their prophet and Gillhaus his proxy, is a joyous addition to a campaign that is not yet dazzling in its brightness.—Editorial, N. Y. World, August 29.

ANOTHER SUE STORY READY.

"The Branding Needle," the latest of the Sue stories to issue from the press, is now ready for delivery. The book is 128 pages, cloth. Price 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

ANTIETAM AND GETTYSBURG

At first, disappointment, speedily followed by a keen relish, awaits every one who takes up the little book of William E. Speare, entitled "The North and the South, at Antietam and Gettysburg."

The title justifies the expectation that the work is a military treatise of the operations on the two great battlefields of the Civil War, and that the same is written in a popular style. The reader is speedily disappointed. The work, though it deals with military operations, is not militarily enlightening; it is, on that head, often clumsy. Fortunately, in even measure with the loss of interest the reader feels in what he expected to find, his interest increases in what he did not expect to find. The work is essentially an endeavor to prove the value of rank and file work. In this instance the point is illustrated with rough sketches of the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam.

At a time when our capitalist class is so completely at the end of its mission that it is fast throwing to the winds all its own one-time democratic traditions, is arrogating to itself God-given qualities, is claiming to be the source of all wealth and the God-inspired director of the God-forsaken masses, and is even getting ready to set up a monarchy—at such a season there is no little value in works like this of Mr. Speare's to bring out the useful, the necessary part that ranks and files play intelligently in great events. Mr. Speare's book does that well. It does it so well that even his swinging to the opposite extreme, and virtually denying the equally essential role of the central directing authority in the operations of large masses will not undo the good that the sound part of his work does.

So as to illustrate Mr. Speare's reasoning, we shall take the facts and arguments which he adduces in connection with Antietam, and especially with regard to the operations of the North. The points come out strongest there.

Into the basin of the Antietam there poured from three sides of the northern compass steady streams of soldiers. At almost each point the soldiers had to supplement the General's orders. The soldiers had to find the paths; they had to ascertain the morale of the rebels; they had to organize themselves on the spot for resistance; and when they reached the river it was their own momentum, conscious and unconscious, that drove their confluent streams resistlessly across the bridge to victory. All this is true; and well it is to bring it out. But all this is only a half truth.

True though it is that the glory does not wholly belong to the Generals, equally true it is that neither does it wholly belong to the individuals in the rank and file. The very facts adduced suggest at every turn the question, How came these streams of individuals to concentrate in that basin so as finally to do the irresistible pouring into the field where victory was won. That was the function of the Generals, of the central directing authority, which thereby imparted unity of general purpose to the very individuals, who, without the said central directing authority, instead of concentrating, would have scattered — instead of producing the harmony of victory, would have produced the disharmony of rout, like an orchestra without orchestra director.

Sociology teaches that results are the product of two elements working combinedly—the central directing, and the collectivity. Capitalism denies the latter; Anarchism denies the former; Socialism recognizes both, and thereby harmonizes society.

S. L. P. IN PROVIDENCE.

Good Meetings Held in Spite of Adverse Circumstances.

Providence, R. I., August 30.—Friday night last on Randall Square in this city Peter McDermott spoke on the aims and principles of the Socialist Labor Party. McDermott said in part:

"The Republican party can offer you nothing but the sympathy of its standard bearer, Mr. Taft. Can any workingman give me a good reason why he should cast a ballot for the Republican candidate, or even the Democratic nominees?"

None could. McDermott held his audience of over three hundred for one hour.

The following evening McDermott spoke in Newport, a strictly commercial city. In the afternoon two Party members advertised the meeting and hustled for signatures but found the task most difficult, for every second man one meets is a soldier, marine, or sailor. If a civilian, he's probably a lackey or a capitalist. Nevertheless, a very large crowd of interested people listened to the speaker, who was in fine form and gave a very clear exposition of the principles of the S. L. P. The meetings will be continued until election, and the S. L. P. expect to educate quite a number of workers during the campaign.

E. A. S.

A DRUMMER'S LIFE

Not All Milk and Honey as Imagined.

Chicago, August 30.—I had always imagined that the life of a traveling salesman was all milk and honey, until I tasted some of the milk and honey myself. There are very few salesmen that can figure on steady employment, and very few that can make much over and above expenses.

When a traveling salesman is out of a job or wants to change masters, he appears before a manager or superintendent of the firm. When his turn for an audience comes he will be sized up from head to foot as though he were a rogue. He is asked his age, married or single, how long on the road, what occupation before going on the road, how long with the present firm if lucky enough to still have a job, and how long with the previous firm.

Next his records of sales for the last year or two are asked for. Then the expenses made on the road must be given. A comparison is made between a book he holds and the drummer's records, and then the job-seeker is told to call in a few days later for a definite answer.

If you are engaged you will be told that it costs quite a little to put up samples, and therefore a deposit is required, which is to be returned when your contract expires. But it is a problem if you ever get your money back.

You start out on the road on a Monday morning. You leave your family at home and go 50 to 100 miles away. Two or three dollars are paid for railroad fare and hotel costs two to three dollars.

You call on Mr. Merchant, and must have a nice smile on you and greet him very cordially. You must tell all about the virtues of your goods and belittle your competitor's goods. You tell your victim how he will prosper if he only takes what your firm has; that he will drive out all competition. You also tell him that his neighbor begs you not to sell him goods.

This same tale is told to every victim.

When the day is over you return to the hotel tired in body and mind. But the day's work is not over when you reach your room. It is then you have to go to the desk and send in your orders, if you have any. If you happen to do any collecting a detailed report of the business done and the amount collected must be rendered. The different complaints of the customers have to be noted and written out.

When the manager gets your letter and your orders and complaints he dictates a letter to you saying you are no salesman but only an order writer, and that a boy or a girl could do the same. Often you feel like throwing up your job, but you must think of your family, and of the army of unemployed, and so stand the abuse.

I consider the modern traveling salesman no better then the barker or the "puller-in" of some fake show, where the bigger the fakir the better the sales, and the more profit his employer gets. Therefore 95 per cent. of the traveling salesmen believe in the identity of interest between the employer and employe.

The business outlook for the coming fall is very poor. Things are on the decline. I found the month of August far worse than July. What September has in store for us is as much a puzzle as the outcome of the Presidential campaign.

A traveling salesman's life is one of cajoling, telling lies and using all honorable and dishonorable means that can be thought of to land your man. This is a fact known to all pillars of morality, but the hypocrites tell us that business and morality are separate things.

D. R.

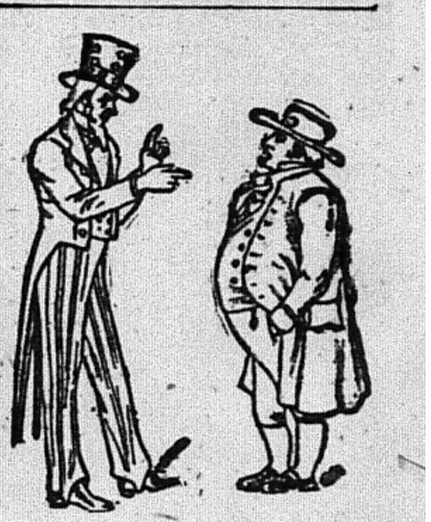
GLASGOW UNEMPLOYED ASK RELIEF.

Marched to Council But Find Doors Shut in Face.

Glasgow, September 3.—A number of the unemployed of Glasgow to-day made an unsuccessful attempt to get a hearing before the Municipal Council. During a sitting of the council four hundred men broke into the municipal building and rushed upstairs in the direction of the room where the council was in session. An officer saw them coming, and quickly closed and bolted the massive oak doors. The men threw themselves against this obstruction, but they were unable to gain admittance. The police reserves were called out and dispersed the men.

SOCIALIST PARTY LOSES IN VERMONT.

Montpelier, September 2.—The vote of the Socialist party, of which Debs is standard bearer this year, has fallen below the vote of two years ago, and 50 per cent. lower than in 1904. In 1906 the vote for Governor was 512; this year 431. In 1904 Debs polled 839 votes.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—This Socialist card-house of yours can never stand. As soon as it is established it will crumble down about your ears, and we'll be right back where we are now.

UNCLE SAM—Marry, now, unmuzzle your wisdom.

B. J.—Well, suppose a man was doing a certain amount of work, for which under Socialism, he got $20, and needed all the twenty, to live.

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And suppose another man was doing the same work, but because of a smaller family, or some other reason, needed only half as much to live.

U. S.—Well.

B. J.—Would you Socialists then pay him only $10 for the same work that brought the other man $20?

U. S. — Assuredly not. Since under Socialism each will get the full value of his labor the second man would get $20 as well as the first.

B. J.—Now I've got you! By your own statement, the second man could save $10 a week. In a year he would have $500, in two years, $1000, in twenty years, $10,000. He could then build a factory, employ men, and bring about the same conditions of so-called exploitation you are now kicking about. I knew your structure was top-heavy!

U. S.—Not so fast, Jonathan. Your would-be capitalist might build workshops from here to San Francisco. No one would stop him. But where would he get his wage slaves from?

B. J.—Why, just where he'd get them now, in the labor market.

U. S.—See here, Jonathan. Do you imagine anyone would willingly agree to work under conditions by which he will be plundered out of four-fifths of what he produces?

B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—It would do him no good. It would be like burning his money. To operate his factory sucessfully he has to pay his workmen less than they produce. Otherwise he would make no profits. Now, then, who is going to go to work in that private factory and be plundered, if he has access to the public factory and there receives the full returns of his labor?

B. J. remains dumb.

U. S.—The trouble with you is you do not grasp the essence of capitalism. Capitalism is that social system in which there are propertiless proletarians and property holding capitalists. The plunder of the former is inevitable under such conditions. Remove the conditions and the plunder ceases. Under Socialism the necessaries of production being public, all own them and have access to them. That being so, there are no proletarians. There being no proletarians, none but idiots will set up factories to plunder people who do not exist, and none but still bigger idiots will relinquish their freedom and willingly go into wage slavery.

B. J.—I feel knocked out.

U. S.—Some folks imagine that Socialism would forbid any one from putting up a factory if he wants to——

B. J.—Oh, yes, I heard that.

U. S.—It is nonsense. Why enact a superfluous law? If it depended on the murdered man whether a murder should be committed or not, there would be no murders. Just as soon as it becomes possible for a man himself to decide whether he shall be exploited or not, there will be no more exploitation. Only Socialism, by conferring economic liberty upon the citizens through their ownership of the means of production, can put men in the position to decide that question, and thus end all exploitation forever.

THREE OUT OF THREE HUNDRED EMPLOYED.

Providence, R I., September 2.—The Earnscliff Mill, located at Olneyville, opened up the night shift last night. Three hundred weavers were clamoring at the doors hoping to be taken on. Out of the crowd three men were hired.

It is said that out of the 420 looms at Taft's Mill, there are but 210 in operation.

The 'gagging" of prosperity into the people is a grim job when they are without the necessary wherewital to comfort.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

HE UNDERSTANDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Well, I know now how the "trick" is done, and why the S. P. private publications have such a large circulation. Most of my acquaintances tell me they get the "Appeal to Reason," although they never pay for it. Of course, I can understand this is due to the philanthropic spirit of others to "enlighten" the poor and others alike. But I can not understand why they send me bundles of various shades of Socialism every month to "pick" my choice. In the last five months they have spent 57 cents for postage to "enlighten" me on the various shades of Socialism and "tactics." Why is this done? Can you enlighten me?

S. L. P.

Jacksonville, Ill., September 1.

DEBS, THE RED SPECIAL, AND CONTAMINATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Hurrah for the so-called Socialist party! They have at last got so respectable they are going to have a special train to carry their standard bearer over the country to make his campaign speeches. They, their dupes, will probably pay the bill.

But just think of a capitalist, for a small sum of money, to put himself down and out. No, a thousand times no! The capitalist knows a revolution can not be legislated; and a better thing to keep the workers blind and helpless could not be obtained than the policy and programme of this misnomer, the S. P.

To elevate your leaders to a point of capitalistic respectability is to kill all their usefulness to the working class. But such is this party, made up of petty lawyers, doctors, both of divinity and medicine, and ex-university professors, who are seeking a soft berth at the expense of a betrayed proletariat.

Mr. Debs has got a dose of what he said the Labor Leader would get—i. e., contamination, by trying to improve the pure and simple trade union.

A W. A. Jacobs was here on the 19th of this month. I had a conversation with him in which I asked him how he found the sentiment over the country. In glowing terms he related to me how respectable they, the Organizers of the S. P. and the Social Democracy, had become. This man is from Berger's state. Shades of Marx, the exiles and all other representatives of the working class who have had their faces to the foe!

Let this subterfuge of a party have a few more years and they will clarify the atmosphere, and the proletariat will perform the last sad rite over them.

G. H. Fryhoff.

Mystic, Iowa, Aug. 29.

BUCKET SHOPS AND OIL STOCKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Mr. Ogden B. Budd, president of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, has been slobbered over and praised (with a sycophantic object, of course) by one of the capitalist advertisement pamphlets erroneously considered literary institutions and miscalled "magazines." It says:

"Back of much of the recent legislation aimed against the bucket-shop, the practitioners of that gentle and profitable art of separating the fool from his money have viewed with alarm the menacing figure of Mr. Budd."

The innocent ones who have read the article in the said publication forthwith and obediently put Mr. Ogden B. Budd down as a good man, an upright, fearless reformer. The truth, however, is that the gentleman is simply moved by that inexorable force, economic evolution, which compels the large establishment to grind the small one out of existence by whatever available means it can most easily be done. Mr. Budd is merely straining to adjust matters so that the stream of fools to be separated from their money will be turned perforce from the bucket-shop into his stock exchange. What is it a stockholder once said to a close friend who came to him to transact business? "Now, my dear boy," he said, "you can buy 200 shares of copper, as you wish to, on a margin. But understand, if you do, you're gambling, and you may lose it all. Now, if you do lose it all, you mustn't blame me. I want you to understand fully that it is at your own risk."

Some gentle, confiding soul, on reading the above, will once more say: "How is it you Socialist Labor Party people call everybody fakirs and are always ready to throw cold water on every plan for reform and better laws? Why, you even say that most people who call themselves Socialists are either counterfeits or the dupes of scoundrels, and that a whole big party that is named "Socialist party" is no more a Socialist party than the Ancient and Dishonorbale Artillery is a Socialist party! What's the matter with you people, anyway? Why don't you be agreeable? Pick out the good points in people, not the bad." I suggest to the gentle, confiding souls, if slaving for the capitalist masters has left them enough energy, that they go to night-school for one term, then quietly pursue the study of English grammar and Webster's Dictionary at home every evening for six months, and when they finally understand plain English to read the literature of the S. L. P. After that they will be able to smell a fakir of any kind—especially a fake Socialist—two miles to windward, without any one pointing him out.

Wage Worker.

Long Island City, August 26.

APRECIATION OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have often felt a wish to express to those noble, self-sacrificing comrades who have done so much to render the Daily People a possibility, to build it up and maintain its present high standard, but have never had the courage to make the attempt to express my appreciation for lack of adequate language.

Such appreciation has been shown to me, on various occasions, in many ways I cannot put in words, but among letters recently received was one from an old friend with whom I was proud to be associated with more than 25 years ago. His language is so modest and sincere I cannot resist the temptation to give it to those to whom it justly belongs; with apologies to the writer. He says:

"Foolish people malign the Daily People and its editor, but I have the greatest respect and admiration for both; they have taught me what Socialism really means. This has lifted me from the doubting stage of the movement, which sweeps so many well-intentioned people off their feet into the maelstroms of shams in which they either go under or emerge disgusted with the movement.

"The Daily People is doing a herculanean work for the American working class, and, in fact, for the working class of the world. That it is so little appreciated is nobody's fault, but due to circumstances over which for the moment are beyond our control."

To all of which I subscribe most heartily. When the history of the American Labor Movement is written, the Daily and Weekly People will shine forth as bright particular stars of the movement.

H. H. Lane.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 28.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PITTSBURG.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Something is doing in Allegheny County. Open-air meetings are to take place, as follows:

14th and Carson streets, Saturdays; South Side, Mondays; 22nd and Carson streets, Tuesdays; Adams and Chartiers streets, Wednesdays; Susquehanna and Homewood streets, Thursdays; Negley and Lay streets, North Side, Saturdays; all at 8 p. m.

These meetings will be attended to by William Thomas and F. Weber, and Weber and Markley, who will take care of Pittsburg in relays, changing off, in order to keep the fire of the old S. L. P. burning.

The S. P. here is in each other's hair. Slayton has been under charges and got white-washed. We are to carry on an aggressive campaign by order of the County Committee. Chairmen will be on hand to attend to literature and subs for the Party press, also to get signatures to the nomination papers.

Now, comrades of the S. L. P., the time is ripe, buckle on your armor and get into the fray. Never before were the workingmen so receptive to the teaching of the revolutionary S. L. P. as at this time. We can show them that the Republican 100-cent dollar and gold standard developed into the counterfeit scrip, that even the banks repudiated; we can show that the full dinner pail developed into the barrels outside of the wholesale groceries, for the man out of work, as well as the bread lines in the cities of the country. We have a chance now to make headway that we never had before, to show that it is not political poverty but economic conditions that we are up against.

Put two votes into a ballot box, one cast by a worker out of a job, and the other by a capitalist. When the votes are counted which is the poor vote? Both are one each, and no difference can be made; one is as good as the other. It is not political but economic poverty that bites us, and once we know that, the toilers of the country will organize into the revolutionary columns of the S. L. P. and revolutionary Unionism; and by the use of the ballot, wherein we are rich, we can by our numbers snow the capitalists under, because of their poverty in voting capacity. In this respect they are but a drop in the bucket.

Keep on shouting it into the Reps-Dems, and above all, to the Kangaroo S. P. Turn the searchlight onto this vote-crazy S. P. outfit.

E. R. Markley.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 28.

A CARD TO BISHOP CANEOIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following communication, sent by me to the Boston Herald in answer to an article of theirs in their issue of August 11, was promptly returned to me.

H. J. Flentje.

South Manchester, Conn., August 18.

(Enclosure.)

To the Editor of the Boston Herald:—Please allow me a few lines in answer to Bishop Caneoin's attack on Socialism.

I.—Socialism is an economic question, and does not concern itself with what church or creed its adherents belong.

II.—Scientific Socialism deals with facts, not beliefs. Scientific Socialists study history, observe the present, and by logical reasoning deduct the future. They recognize the law of evolution to be the foundation of human and industrial progress, and that the tools we work with determine our social status. As those tools have developed from individual tools to social tools, they must naturally be owned socially, in order to be accessible and beneficial to the workers who have to use them. Experience has taught that the capitalist class, as a class, have neither conscience nor brotherly love. Even innocent children are not safe from the greed of this class. It turns their flesh and blood into dollars.

Therefore we Socialists are endeavoring to organize those who are the producers of all wealth and capital and yet the owners of none, on industrial lines, to learn to manage the industries in a true democratic spirit; and we are trying to organize them politically in order to register through the ballot their demand for the ownership of the means of production. We mean to abolish the capitalist system, thereby making it more profitable to do right than to do wrong. Then those who do most to educate and elevate the human race will be most honored, not the mammon-worshippers of to-day. Society will have no use for barbarians and exploiters.

I can't understand how an honest, fair-minnded man can condemn Socialism, which means co-operation instead of hostility in production. We devote our time to educating the working class, because we know it would be waste of time to try to make the capitalist moral. The only way to "moralize" the devil is to make him impossible.

Had the church carried out Christ's teachings, and lived up to his principles, instead of allowing itself to become a machine in the hands of unscrupulous men of ambition, there would have been no incentive to other creeds, the Church would have been a blessing to humanity, and would have something to show for its 1908 years of existence.

Is it not ridiculous to have men, women and children starving because they produced too much? Are the Socialists doing wrong to educate the workers not to throw their votes and manhood away by voting for capitalism, under which every worker is exploited out of 83 cents in every dollar he produces?

Those whose real interest lies in changing this system are nine to one. Must they continue to have the one rule them, to their destruction?

As for the churches, if they persist in standing by the capitalist class they surely will fall with that class. Those who stand by the devil must perish with the devil.

H. J. Flentje.

A NEW "CAUSE OF PANICS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Innumerable reasons have been given for the present panic, but the latest, I think, is the best I have heard.

The members of the local S. L. P. section were soliciting names for the nomination papers in the towns of Coventry and Warwick, R. I. One of the active members approached a livery stable keeper. The latter started an argument on politics and economics, stating "the cause of the hard times, b'gosh, is because so many people are buying automobiles. Now, you see, a man owns a house, he mortgages it for $3,000. He buys an auto, and in a year it's not worth $200, and there, all that money is lost."

'Tis hard to listen to men who know no better than to give utterance to such inane trash as did the livery stable keeper, yet he thinks he's right, for the man's business has been affected by the advent of the auto, and he, in his ignorance, can see no further than his stomach, his material welfare.

While there are a few with ideas in keeping with the liveryman's, yet we have every reason to feel gratified with the results of our work so far. The workers are asking, "Why?" The Socialist Labor Party alone can, or does tell. The "hard times" are to be with us for some time to come. The election of Bryan or Taft means further misery for the working class. Only by casting a ballot for Gillhaus (Preston) and Munroe will the workers be able to cast off the yoke and bring on the Socialist Republic. Read and think.

E. A. See.

Providence, . I., Aug. 30.

PIERSON ON THE JOB.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the week ending Aug. 29th we secured 21 subs to the Weekly People and 2 to the Volkfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung. Jennings and I attended the picnic given by Section St. Louis last Sunday. The day was an ideal one and as a result a good crowd was on hand, who enjoyed themselves thoroughly. I had the pleasure of meeting all the old war horses, including Poelling, who is back in harness again and doing good work for Section St. Louis.

Addresses were delivered in the afternoon by Poelling in English, and Renner of Jacksonville, Ill., in German.

The Hungarian members turned out in full force and they were instrumental in a large measure in making this one of the most successful picnics Section St. Louis ever held.

The first street meeting was held here last Wednesday night at corner St. Louis and Collinsville avenues. We had a large crowd, but the sale of literature was poor. The following night I attended a meeting held by Section St. Louis at the corner of Broadway and Barry avenue. Neuman acted as chairman, and with a few well chosen remarks introduced Froelich, the boy orator of St. Louis. A good crowd soon collected and he held their attention throughout is address. He has an excellent delivery and makes a good impression with his audience. Section St. Louis can well feel proud of having him as one of their members.

A good quantity of books were disposed of and the meeting was an all-around success.

We held forth again last night, Saturday, on the same corner as on the previous Wednesday, and it was one of the best street meetings ever held in St. Louis. The crowd bought a good supply of literature and we landed one sub to the Weekly People.

The slaves of St. Louis and East St. Louis are enjoying the benefits of Republican prosperity. Hundreds of them are tramping the streets in search of masters.

Will remain here another week, and besides E. St. Louis will canvass Collinsville and Belleville, nearby towns, and am in hopes of meeting with success.

Chas. Pierson.

E. St. Louis, Ill, Aug. 30.

P. S—Let other party papers copy above

THE BEST EDUCATOR ON SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having been constant readers of The People for the last five years, we find we cannot do without it; it is invaluable for our propaganda, as it is the best educator of scientific Socialism and industrial unionism, and should be read by every working man and woman. For general working class knowledge it is splendid; for upsetting the bogus ideas of capitalist economics it is excellent, and its editorials are brilliant, to say nothing of the lessons to be learnt from the dialogue between Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

D. M. McNeill.

West Wallsend, Australia, Aug. 4.

LABOR NEWS LEAFLETS FILL LONG FELT WANT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I want to express my satisfaction with the new series of leaflets just issued from the New York Labor News Co. press.

I am glad to see them extensively advertised in The People of last Sunday so that they cannot be overlooked by our readers.

They certainly fill a long felt want and every comrade and section of comrades should get a full supply.

Leaflet No. 8, entitled "Hard Times," is a "hummer." It is the best thing of that kind that we have ever issued and it will certainly open the eyes of any thinking workingman if anything will. It is strong and forceful yet written in the plainest language.

No comrade or sympathizer should be without a few of these in his coat pocket at all times. You will have many an opportunity and occasion to hand them out. And they just fit your pocket when conveniently folded.

We had 3,000 of them in our recent 10,000 order, and most of them are gone. Expect to order more soon.

Frank P. Janke.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 1.

RESCUE POUREN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send you two petitions with 86 signatures for our imprisoned Russian comrade, Jan Janoff Pouren, whom our glorious free republic was so anxious to present to the Cannibal Nic for a meal, and I hope that the working class will prevent him from falling into te blood-stained clutches of the Russian autocrat. We must do our utmost in this case, for if Russia succeeds this time, all she will have to do in the future, if she desires any more victims, will be to wink to her servant (Uncle Sam) and he will say Amen.

Harry Teitelbaum,
Member of the Reserved Army
of Unemployed.

Brooklyn, Sept. 2.

ANOTHER ONE OF THE MANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed letter was sent to the New York World's so-called "People's Forum," where the Socialist Labor Party is specifically invited to express its political opinons. The letter was returned to me with regrets from the Editor. So far I have seen nothing but wishy-washy Socialist party and other parties' reform twaddle published. How long are the workingmen going to be fooled by these green, pink and yellow humbug newspapers?

Wage Slave.

New York, August 25.

(Enclosure.)

To the Editor of the World:

In the August 21st issue of your paper J. T. S. asks the question: Is not "the working class against the capitalist class" the slogan of the Socialist Labor Party? after which he quotes R. G. Ingersoll's and McKinley's statements, that the man of party that would seek to array capital against labor, and labor against capital, is the enemy of both.

It seems to me that J. T. S. is trying to make us believe that the capitalist class and capital mean one and the same thing, and cannot be otherwise, consequently we should accept his hasty conclusions.

Socialists have for a long time looked at this argument as a chestnut. Every capitalist politician and labor fakir has mouthed these phrases to dupe the people ever since the days of Abraham Lincoln who correctly defined the meaning of capital: "Capital is the product or child of Labor."

The capitalist class has kidnapped or stolen Labor's product.

Less than twenty per cent. of the people, the capitalist class, own all the capital, i. e., land and tools of production, while over eighty per cent. of our people are propertiless, owning nothing but their labor power, brain or muscle, which they are compelled to sell if they get a chance to, to the capitalist class, or else rot, and starve like any other superfluous merchandise.

This divides the people into economic masters on one side, and economic wage slaves on the other, leaving as the next step, and getting something right now, the only real issue in this campaign, as in all future campaigns—namely, the abolition of wage slavery and instituting the social ownership of the already socially operated means of life. This means a revolution, peaceable if possible, otherwise if necessary. The only vote not thrown away by a workingman is the one cast for August Gillhaus, Preston's proxy and Donald Munro—straight for the Socialist Labor Party.

One of the Wage Slaves.

New York, August 22.

"ALL THE WRITING ALWAYS IN SIGHT"

Ball-Bearings—wear-defying, frictionless. Every typebar of the

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER

has the Gardner ball-bearing joint. Adds years of profitable efficiency to life of the machine.

Send for the Free Book

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
311 Broadway, New York City

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. H., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Now to your second question—

Wherever "pensions" arise they are a symptom of a diseased body, political and social. Where opportunities to work are as ample as they should be, and equally ample the guarantee to enjoy the product of one's labor, there never will be occasions for pensions. Only a diseased society produces the social wrecks that require pensions.

L. N. D., NEW YORK—Now to your second question—

When Socialism says that material interests determine action, it plainly states what those interests are, and what the action that results from them. If a man believes that the social principle of class or material interests is a justification for a man to slander the S. L. P. to get an S. P. job, he should state so plainly when he is doing his slandering. Fact is that such a theory can occur only to a crook. The Socialist theory is the result of honest thought.

G. L. B., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Now to your second question—

'Tis not the Negro only, the white man also is better for not drinking. The Prohibitionist Movement in the South, however, is not in the interest of the Negro. It is in the interest of the white farmers. They can get the Negro to work more readily and yield larger profits if he has no chance to go on a spree. Let that sober Negro demand higher wages in proportion to his higher efficiency, and the white capitalists will cause him to be shot down for a "rioter." In that lies the immorality of Prohibitionism, and also its mischievousness. The Negro, who is told his poverty comes from drink; who then abstains; who then demands earnings in keeping with his greater dignity; and who is then hounded as a "rioter";—such a man, being kept in ignorance, will return to drink at the double quick.

F. I. T., NEW YORK—Ricardo is classed by Marx among the classical economists.

Ricardo's law of rent refers to agricultural land only. It is an unscientific figure of speech on the part of the Single Tax when it stretches the Ricardian law to urban land.

A. C. W., BARSTOW, CAL.—Now to your second question—

What will be the compensation of the inventor under Socialism?

First, he will not be worn out to a bone to prevent a capitalist from robbing him of his invention.

Second, the increased advantages that will accrue to all, himself included, besides the satisfaction of his having rendered a valuable service to the Commonwealth.

To-day most inventors are robbed; and those who are not robbed are compelled to make all they can out of it in self-protection.

W. L. L., OMAHA, NEB.—It is not "clear-sightedness," it is blindness that caused Bryan to say that an early operation may prevent the loss of a limb, and later of life itself. The statement is correct enough. Yet it is blindness for a man who, instead of proposing an "operation," proposes a plaster to save the nation of the cancer of capitalism.

H. J. S., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Each organization, as each man, has its own measure to fill. The S. P. men who say "the S. L. P. does not fill the people's eye" betray the fact that what they are after is to "fill people's eye," i. e., notoriety, and not after Socialism. The S. L. P. has its own measure to fill. It seeks not notoriety. It is doing its work, and is doing it well. It can abide its time.

H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Fail not to send the transcripts.

R. I., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—In private **hands** the press is a cut-**throat weapon.**

H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEV.—Send the article. Make it no longer than necessary, and no shorter than the facts demand.

P. P. O., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Great as present corruption is among the people, the corruption will be still much greater. General as mistrust is, it will be still more general. These are no reasons for losing heart. On the contrary, corruption and mistrust are symptoms of weakness. "Fanaticism" is a symptom of strength. On "Fanaticism" organization can be built; corruption and mistrust are like drifting sand. A small strong body can shatter a swarm of weaklings.

P. R. D., CLEVELAND, O.—It is the parade without the restraint of morals that has ever aggravated the immorality of rulers, clerical and lay, at critical times. Hence widespread corruption in private and public life to-day. Yet morality ever springs up with its recuperative power. The very class interests that make for progress breed morality at such times.

"READER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Not necessarily. A man is not necessarily a crook who thinks politics alone, or dynamite alone will emancipate the people. In nine cases out of ten such men are intellectual weaklings who can not keep two ideas together in their head. What these men are is dupes of schemers, and these schemers themselves are more stupid than crooked. Criminology has proved that criminals have a screw loose.

E. G., BOSTON, MASS.—The country sports to-day over 300 heiresses married to European "noblemen."

T. L. Y., MADISON, WIS.—William Cobbett liked to say startling things at the cost of accuracy. Such is his claim that there would be no national debt and no paupers if there had been no Reformation. As to national debts, they existed before. As to paupers, what else but paupers were the swarm of retainers and other menials of the lords, besides the mendicants fed by the monasteries?

W. W., NEW YORK—The fact cannot be denied. Bryan is right when he says "Mr. Taft misrepresents the Democratic position." Taft knows that all the charges Bryan brings against monopoly are true, and Taft knows that to puncture those charges the Socialist pin is the only one to do it. Hence there is nothinng left to him but to misrepresent Bryan.

S. H., DETROIT, MICH.—The politician has a seaman's eye when a Socialist Labor Party man is in the wind. With all other "reformers" he can afford to toy.

D. J., TORONTO, CANADA—First, see above to "W. W., New York."

Second, it is Taftism, not Bryanism, that makes for Socialism. The triumph of Taftism will act as a poultice that will promote the development of the capitalist boil, and bring it to a head. The triumph of Bryanism would tend to scatter the gathering matter, at least to retard its coming to a head. Only indirectly would the triumph of Bryanism promote Socialism. Bryanism triumphant would prove the ineffectiveness of Bryanistic anti-concentration theories.

T. R., CANTON, O.—Except that Taft is a "fat man," whereas McKinley was none, Taft is a McKinley.

E. N., PHOENX, ARIZ.—To walk with a firm step on the path of debt is a necessity on the part of the capitalist. The recent financial shake-up proved, among other things, that the capitalist class is actually financially bankrupt. It is a mutual confidence game. If "confidence" took flight they would all lie prone—from J. P. Morgan down.

J. S., NEW YORK—Certainly you may ask a question, and certainly it shall be answered. Whether Gompers's position is not "a step in the right direction"? If when a man who was long blind enough to believe that the smoke, which issued from a conflagration in his house, was but a temporary smoke in his kitchen, and who, when the flames break upon him from all sides, jumps out of the fourth story window—if such jumping is a "step in the right direction," then yes, Gompers's position is a step in the right direction, out of the burning house, but a step that surely will break his neck. We would sooner call such a step an involuntary symptom of the bankruptcy of the Gompers motto, "No Politics in the Union!"

C. C. A., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The Populist party is like those human beings one meets occasionally who have been forgotten of Death.

J. C. B., PATERSON, N. J.—Let's have the work on the defence of usury.

T. B., BUTTE, MONT.—The position taken by the national convention of the S. L. P. towards Unionism is this: The Party will second the efforts of all economic organizations that are class conscious in their acts as well as in their declarations, whatever their name may be; and the Party will not second any economic organization, whatever its name, that is reactionary whether in goal or in method.

R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; O. H. L., N. ABINGTON, MASS.; W. G., JAMAICA, N. Y.; A. S. D., BEARDSTOWN, ILL.; D. H., BELLINGHAM, WASH.; W. A. S., SYDNEY, AUS.; H. T., VERCENNES, VT.; H. L. B., PORTLAND, ORE.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

A special meeting of the Illinois State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held on August 12th, at 876 Grand avenue, Chicago, Ill. Meeting called by Secretary Davis. Present: Montgomery, Holmes, Reihmer, Kuchenbecker, Rudnick and Lederman. Reihmer elected chairman.

Communication from Section Cook County was read, upon whose request the meeting was called, to the effect that inasmuch as the last National Convention adopted a resolution admitting the Language Federations to Party membership upon the basis of State Organizations, but those members who wish to be active in the sections will have to apply for membership to those sections and pay extra dues besides those paid into the Federation, thereby leaving the Federations in the same position as they are at present; and whereas the last State Convention adopted a plan whereby the Language Federations should be admitted into the Party for the purpose of making the membership of the Federations direct members of the Party to be entitled to representation on the General Committees of the Sections, Section Cook County therefore asks the State Committee to take steps to place our proposition before the entire membership, so that when the proposition adopted at the National Convention comes up for a vote the same may be voted down and steps taken that the proposition adopted at the Illinois State Convention be adopted.

A motion made and seconded that the communication be accepted and action taken. Same was adopted.

A motion made and adopted that a committee of three be elected to define our position on the Language Federations. The following were elected on the committee: I. Friedman, E. T. Holmes and F. H. Kuchenbecker.

Communications from Pierson, reporting on his work in Dunfernline and St. David, sending in two applications for members-at-large, one of Wm. N. Spargo, Dunfernline, and Ed. Williams of St. David, getting 19 subs for Weekly and 1 sub for Daily People, selling books and holding several meetings. A motion that Spargo and Williams be admitted to membership-at-large was carried.

The meeting adjourned.

T. M. Davis, Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Virginia met in regular session with F. Neff in the chair, on August 23. Present, C. Rudolph, F. Neff, G. Kinder, J. Bader. Bowers absent with no excuse. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: From National Secretary, from Section Norfolk Co., from Section Richmond, received and filed. From Section Philadelphia, in re a former member of this state.

Motion made that State Secretary be instructed to send out a list of nominees for electors at large to the Sections for a vote, the returns to be in the hands of the State Secretary not later than September 26th.

According to parliamentary usage those Sections not voting, give assent; therefore the S. E. C., according to returns in their hands on a motion of Section Richmond, seconded by Section Newport News, to donate $10 to the operating fund, ordered the same sent at once, the other Sections not having voted.

Motion made, that under the present industrial depression the S. E. C. is unable to decide on a form of campaign and submits the following to the Sections: Shall a speaker be engaged to tour the State? If so, how much will the Sections guarantee; or shall we adopt a plan of distributing leaflets only?

Sections please give this prompt attention; if necessary call a special meeting.

Motion made that the State Secretary be instructed to call for nominations for a member of the N. E. C. for 1909. Nominations must be in by the 1st of October.

G. Kinder, Secretary pro tem.

N. Y. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of New York S. E. C. was held on Friday, September 4, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, with Kuhn in the chair.

The vote on filling vacancies of State Committee resulted in the election of Moskowitz, Scheurer and Donohue. Motion to seat same carried.

Communications: from Sweeney of Westchester County answering that he will procure signatures in same. From Gunn having started out Monday to procure signatures in Washington and Warren counties, Albany being completed.

A letter being addressed to Martinson of Jamestown was returned; cannot be located.

From McCormick, having completed eight counties in northern part of State.

Section Newburgh having been reorganized will hold a special meeting on September 13th at Dewey's Hall, Washington street, Newburgh, inviting sympathizers and readers of the official organs of the Party to attend. Also donated $5.75 to the State Campaign Fund.

Viscosi not being in a position to cover Montgomery County Gunn will be asked to cover same.

Bill of postage and carfare of $2.27 was ordered paid.

Financial report for August: Income, $132.05; Expense, $196.57.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

Fred. A. Olpp, Sec'y.

OPERATING FUND.

C. Nelson, Los Angeles Cal.	$1.00
E. M. Scanarino, Tuolumne, Cal.	.50
E. Nylen, New York	1.00
J. C. Custer, Bridgeport, Conn.	.50
F. G. Maresch, Bellingham, Wash.	1.00
H. L. Berger, New York	1.00
Geo. Willrich, Denver, Col.	1.00
Herman Wartmann, Denver, Col.	.25
H. Cody, Panama	10.00
Come Again, "	4.50
J. Brennan, "	3.00
H. Burger, "	2.00
H. Lake, "	1.00
J. Lisell, "	1.00
Total	27.75
Previously acknowledged	3,000.34
	$3,028.09

The helping hand of our Panama friends is stretched forth as usual when funds are needed most.

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN OPERATING FUND.

J. Hertz, Minneapolis, Minn.	$1.00
O. F. Elmgren, " "	.25
Peter Riel, " "	.25
J. McCall, Yellowstone Pk., Wye.	2.00
Per P. Kilburg, Detroit, collected on list	5.25
Chas. Nelson, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Per C. Rossbach, Gloversville, N. Y., collected on list	7.80
Per P. W. Reinhardt, Milwaukee, Wis., collected on list	6.00
Per L. Popovits, St. Louis, Mo., collected on list	2.40
Mrs. Christenson, Boston, Mass.	.50
F. Bohmbach, " "	.50

[Only contributors not readers of the German Party organ are included in this list.]

Comrades: In a circular letter which we have sent out to the Sections we have set forth that the further continuation and existence of our German Party Organ depends upon the possibility of paying off, within three months, an old debt of $600. All details have been explained in the circular sent out. For the last four years we have not molested the general party membership for any financial aid. Whenever we needed some funds we have appealed to the German party organizations exclusively. But pressing circumstances force us to extend this appeal now to the general party membership. If every comrade does a little towards this fund the task of raising these $600 will be an easy one. The Sections and comrades always have responded nobly to any call from the party institutions for help. We realize that this is not a very opportune time for our call but we see no other way but this appeal. Quick action is imperative. Send all contributions either direct to the SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, 310 CHAMPLAIN AVE., CLEVELAND, O., or to Comrade P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, 2517 SCRANTON ROAD, CLEVELAND, O.

Appeal indorsed by the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

The German Party Press Publication Committee, Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P.

DE LEON IN CLEVELAND.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the English party organs, the Daily and Weekly People, will speak in Cleveland on FRIDAY, September 18th, at 8 p. m., at old Germania Hall (now Acme Hall) East 9th street near Scovil avenue.

De Leon's subject will be, "The Only and Real Issue of the pending campaign." Admission free. Tell your friends and shopmates about this meeting.

GILLHAUS TOUR EASTWARD.

Detroit, Mich.—September 8.
Cleveland, Ohio—September 10-11.
Canton, Ohio—September 12.
Columbus, Ohio—September 13.
Hamilton, Ohio—September 14.
Cincinnati, Ohio—September 15-16.
Evansville, Ind.—September 17-18.
Sullivan, Ind.—September 19.
Indianapolis, Ind.—September 20-21-22.
Lafayette, Ind.—September 23.
Logansport, Ind.—September 24.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—September 25.
Muncie, Ind.—September 26.
Marion, Ind.—September 27.
Alexandria, Ind.—September 28.
Indianapolis, Ind.—September 29.
Allegheny County, Pa.—October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Erie County, Pa.—October 8, 9.
Philadelphia, Pa.—October 10, 11, 12.
Allentown, Pa.—October 13, 14.

Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

GILLHAUS IN COLUMBUS.

August Gillhaus, Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, will address a mass meeting in Columbus on SUNDAY night, September 13, at Broad and High streets. If weather is unfavorable for open-air meeting, Gillhaus will speak at K. G. E. Hall, 11½ South High street. Gillhaus will stay at Star Hotel while in Columbus.

Committee.

UTICA READERS, ATTENTION!

Readers of the Weekly People are hereby invited to atttend a public meeting in Turn Hall, Lafayette, on SUNDAY, September 13. Daniel De Leon, of New York, will deliver an address for workingmen. All should come and bring their friends along. Admission, to cover expenses, 10 cents.

F. W. Gerner, Organizer.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., NOTICE.

Section Newburgh, N. Y., S. L. P., having been organized Sunday, August 29th, and election of officers and perfecting of organization having been laid over to a future date, a meeting of the Section mentioned is hereby called to take place SUNDAY morning, September 13th, at Dewey Hall, Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y., at ten o'clock that day, to elect officers, etc., and all readers of the Daily and Weekly People and other friends and sympathizers are urged to attend, and join the Party at that time.

Edmund Moonelis, for the S. E. C.

PENNSYLVANIA SIGNATURES.

Comrades getting signatures for nominations in the State of Pennsylvania, will please hustle and get those papers filled and sent in in time for the next S. E. C. meeting, the second Sunday in September. Don't fail.

L. M. Barhydt.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

September 5th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Lutherman and Anton.

September 6th.—East Plaza, City Hall. Chairman, Mullen. Speakers, Anton and Mathews.

September 9th.—Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Anton. Speaker, Schoenfeld.

September 12th, 40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Lutherman and Mathews.

September 13th. — City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Anton.

September 16th. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Mullen. Speakers, Anten and Schoenfeld.

September 19th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Mathews and Anton.

September 20th. — City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Lutherman.

September 23rd. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Lutherman and Anton.

September 26th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Schoenfeld. Speakers, Mathews and Lutherman.

September 27th. — City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Anton and Erwin.

September 30th. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Mathews. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Anton.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

A MATTER OF SERIOUS IMPORTANCE

At various times we have endeavored to impress this fact on the minds of our readers and friends. Capitalist newspapers derive their profits to a large extent from their income on advertising, irrespective of its character. This source of revenue is denied a Socialist paper by advertisers of bona fide commodities, as they refuse to advertise in a strict Socialist organ. As to ads of the patent medicine and Dr. Blue type, although obtainable, our conscience and regard for the intelligence of our readers exclude their acceptance. There then remains but one source of income and that is new subscribers. Two hundred and fifty yearly subs to the Weekly People per week, or a proportionate number of half-yearly and 3 months' subs, must be had for its maintenance. Nothing less will do.

This week's result, 166 subs to the Weekly and 22 subs to the Daily People, does not come up to requirements. The welfare of the Party organs rests entirely with you. We are your friends. Help us in the hour of need.

Those sending in two or more:—

Oscar Freer, Coumbus, Ohio	3
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	16
J. A. Youngdain, Needham, Mass.	2
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	3
F. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal.	4
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	2
E. T. Holmes, Chicago, Ill.	3
L. F. Albrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill.	2
D. McNiell, Australia	4
Chas. Pierson, E. St. Louis, Ill.	21
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	2
G. Erickson, Cleveland, Ohio	2
H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal.	6
C. A. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.	3
J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn.	22
J. C. Custer, Bridgeport, Conn.	2
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	2
Press Committee, Boston	17

Prepaid sub cards.

C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., $3.00; A. E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass., $2.80; I. H. Nosovitch, Mt. Vernon, Wash., $7.50.

Labor News Co. reports for this week a gratifying increase in leaflet orders. That's going some. It also announces receipt of the fourth edition of Sue's "Infant's Skull" and "Gold Sickle." All unfilled orders of these books will be shipped immediately.

This just reminds us of the golden opportunity our comrades have to push the sale of Sue books. The reading public has gone book-mad. That is, of books thundered against by our apostles of virtue because they depict facts and conditions as they are. Interest your friends in the Sue books, whose episodes are based on naked historic truths and you will have made a sale before you are aware of it. It requires just a little energy on your part. That's all.

Sales of $1.00 or more were:—

22nd and 24th A. D. New York	$2.60
26th and 28th A. D. New York	2.25
Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
San Antonio, Texas	10.75
Br. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00
St. Louis Mo.	2.90
Br. 6, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Tucson, Ariz.	5.00
Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
Boston, Mass.	8.87
Providence, R. I.	3.75
Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Youngstown, Ohio	1.00
Columbus, Ohio	2.58
Ogden, Utah	1.00
Br. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
33rd and 35th A. D., New York	4.00
3rd, 6th and 10th A. D., New York	3.20
New York	2.01
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	4.25

RIGHT OFF THE REEL

A FEW PARAGRAPHS GUARANTEED TO DO THE WORK REQUIRED OF THEM IF THE MEMBERS WILL FOLLOW SUIT.

WE NEED YOUR HELP in getting subscribers. Pledge yourself to 10 between now and Election, and then get them. You will have done more for the Cause than you would by a two hours' spout from the top of a band wagon.

A CLASS CONSCIOUS workman is he who not only recognizes his class interests, but, through personal effort, endeavors to bring about a system of economic equality. By getting subscribers to the Daily and Weekly People you are taking a step in this direction. Keep on moving!

ONE DOLLAR for a new yearly sub to the Weekly People means just that much money contributed to the Campaign Fund and Operating Fund. You kill two flies with one blow. How does that strike you for a bargain?

TEN TO ONE your shopmates who inwardly admire your courage in propagating Socialism—a thing out of the ordinary run of events—know nothing of the Party's organs. You have missed your mark. You have failed to grasp the opportunity of bracing them for a subscription. Get after them while the campaign is at its height.

'TIS A DOUBLE CAMPAIGN we're after—the campaign that will take place in November and the one that will not end till the Socialist Republic is inaugurated. You can work for both with the energy required for one; in short, get your friends and co-workers to subscribe to The People, Weekly or Daily, or better still, both. The chances are, many of them would subscribe without you if they had the address and knew as much about it as you do. Talk to them about it.

YOU KNOW the fellow that kicked about present conditions the other day? Well, you did fine in convincing him that Socialism is the right remedy, but you did that which you, no doubt, have often done, failed to get his subscription to the Daily or Weekly People. But it is never too late to mend, you know—if you don't, or if you do, get after him. We need the money, he the knowledge.

Woman Under
- Socialism -
By August Bebel
TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.
The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts shew that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.
Cloth, 400 Pages, Price $1.00
New York Labor News Co.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

"The People"
Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.
A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.
Every Wage Worker Should Read It.
Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen
The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.
TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers
BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.
Subscription Price (outside Australasia), $2 per year; $1 for six months.
Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

As To Politics
A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages
A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both
Price, 20 Cents
In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place :: New York

"The Socialist"
Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.
A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.
EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.
Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.
Bundle Order Rate, $3.00 per 100 Copies, Including Postage
Subscribe through the office of
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE PONIARD'S HILT
A Tale of Bagauders and Vagres
By EUGENE SUE
Translated from the French by
DANIEL DE LEON.
This story, from the magnificent series by Sue, is a thrilling tale of the days when the Frankish conquerors of Gaul were being met by popular insurrections.
It Is Replete with Historic Information.
Cloth, 281 Pages,
PRICE 75 CENTS.
New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.